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The Promise and Peril of Oil Shale Development  
(February 5)

2010

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2-5-2010

### SLIDES: The Elusive Bonanza

Randy Udall

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#### Citation Information

Udall, Randy, "SLIDES: The Elusive Bonanza" (2010). *The Promise and Peril of Oil Shale Development* (February 5).  
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## **The Elusive Bonanza**



**Yankee Ingenuity Will Capture the Prize**





***Chasing a  
Mirage***

# **Decades of Quiet, Punctuated by Outbreaks of Hoopla and Hype**

“An oil shale industry could be initiated by 2011 with initial production of 200,000 b/pd, with an aggressive goal of 2 million b/pd by 2020. Ultimate capacity could reach 10 million b/pd...”

--2004 report funded by the U.S.  
Department of Energy





**‘Colorado Oil Shale Follies’: Long play starring dreamers, hucksters, gullible reporters, deluded federal officials, local boosters, stock swindlers, dedicated engineers and one Black Sunday**



# Oil riches just out of reach

## Shell leads push on shale

*Rising crude prices boost hopes for the success of inserting heating rods into layers of rock to extract the West's estimated reserves of 1 trillion barrels.*

*Part 1 of two stories about prospects for the oil shale industry on Colorado's Western Slope. Part 2 will appear in Tuesday's Denver Post business section.*

**By Paul Foy**  
*The Associated Press*

**Meeker** — Out in sagebrush country, Kenneth Brown is standing over part of the world's most concentrated energy resource, land that holds up to 1 million barrels of oil per acre.

Too bad it's locked up in layers of rock in some places hundreds of feet underground.

Such is the dilemma presented by the West's oil shale reserves, believed to contain more than 1 trillion barrels of oil —

four times the holdings of Saudi Arabia, according to government and industry estimates.

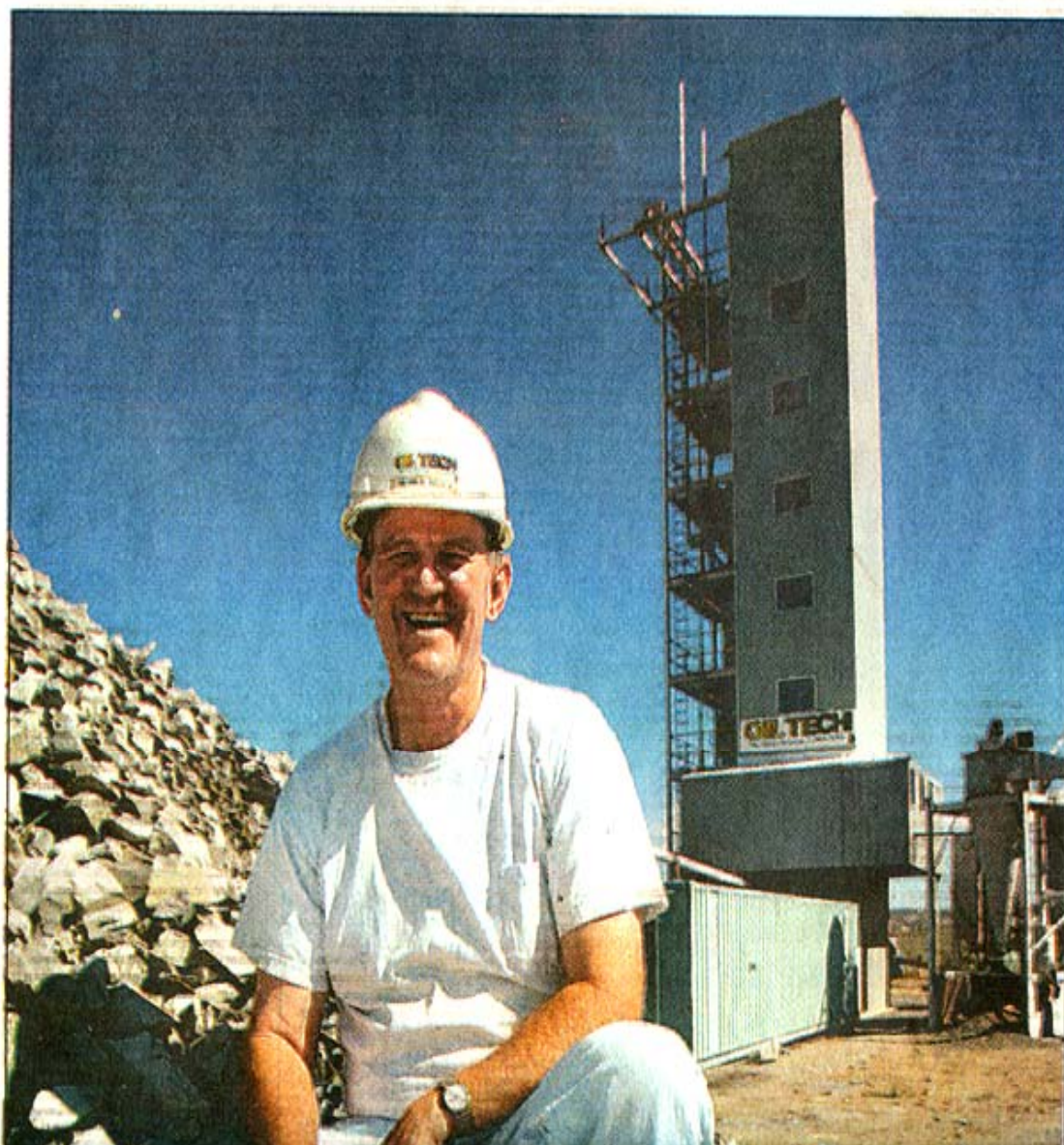
The problem is extraction: Underground layers of shale are as thick as 1,000 feet and were deposited over millions of years by an algae-producing sea. The Green River formation is potentially the world's most bountiful energy source — enough in theory to meet U.S. energy needs for a century — but it is an expensive nut to crack for energy companies. Plus, it could use up a lot of water in an arid region.

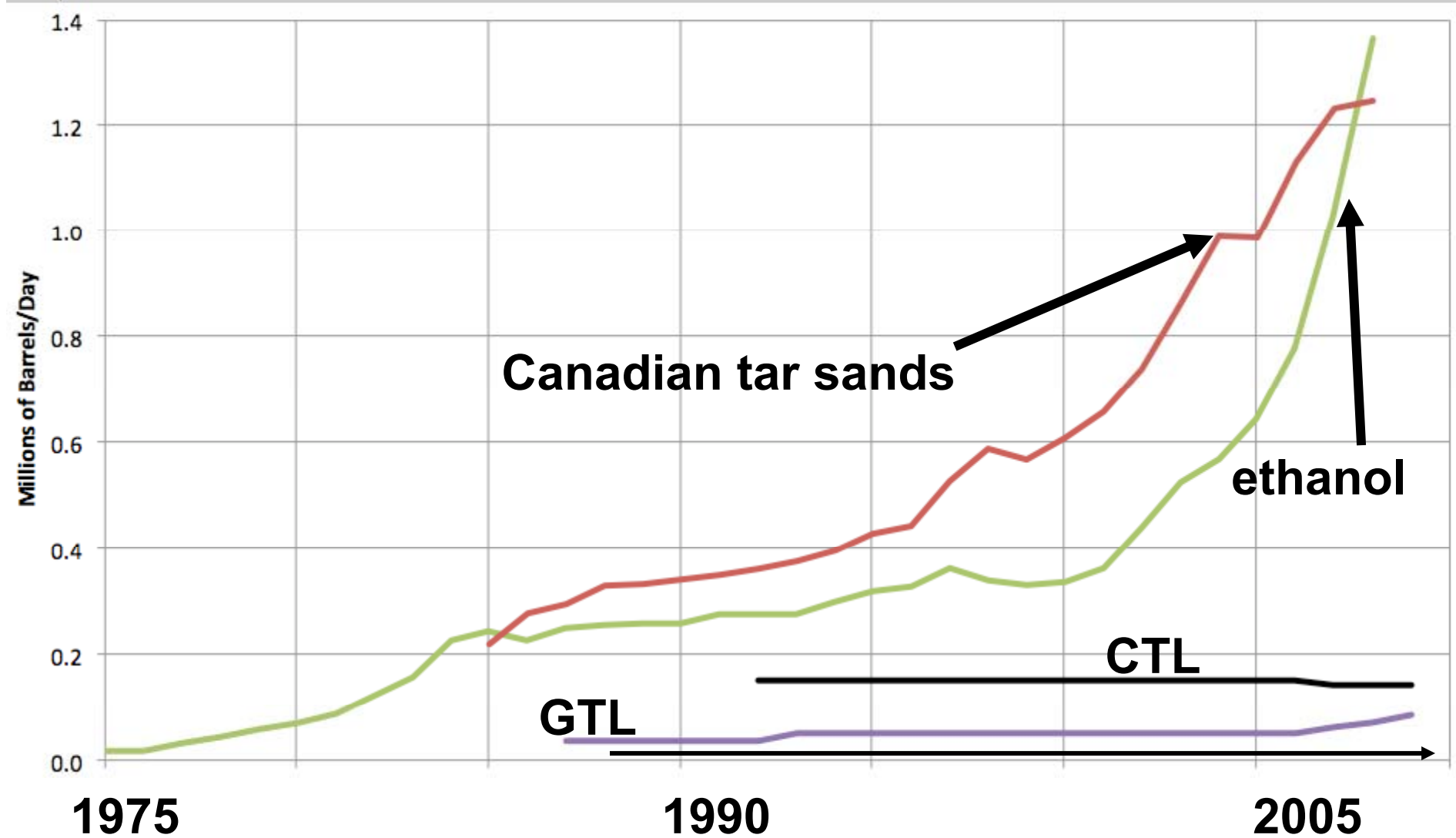
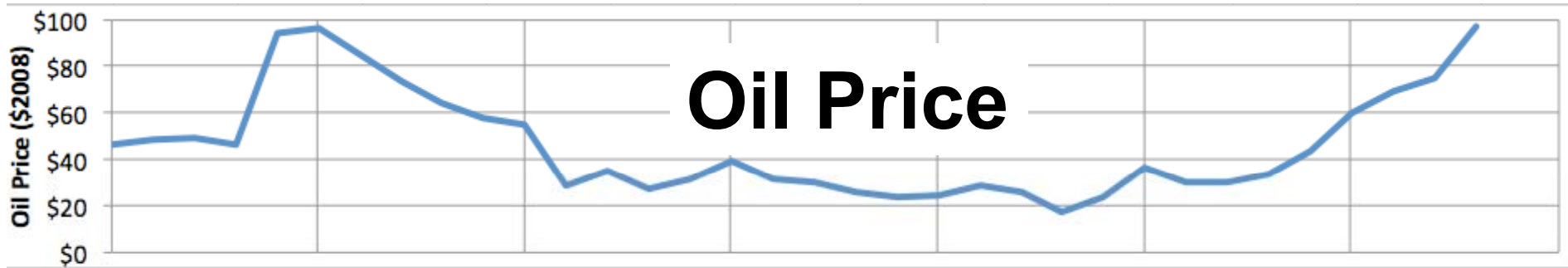
Shell Exploration & Production Co. has been out here for nine years, trying to bake shale oil from the ground by using heating

> See **OIL SHALE** on 5E

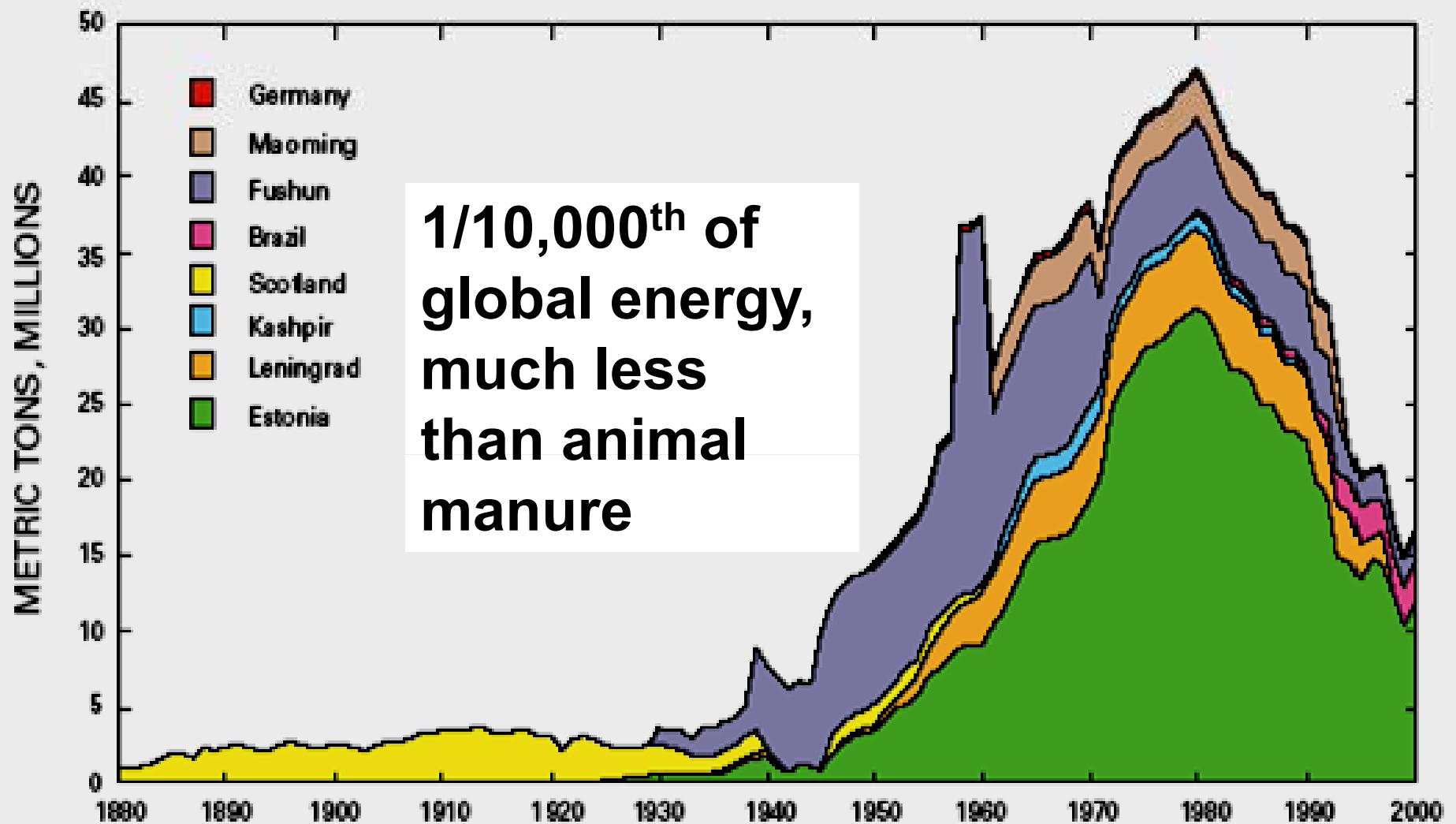
## Mining oil reserves with heat

The oil industry is considering using heat technology to mine the West's oil shale reserves, which are believed to contain more than









**Figure 19.** Production of oil shale in millions of metric tons from Estonia (Estonia deposit), Russia (Leningrad and Kashpir deposits), United Kingdom (Scotland, Lothians), Brazil (Irati Formation), China (Maoming and Fushun deposits), and Germany (Dotternhausen) from 1880 to 2000.

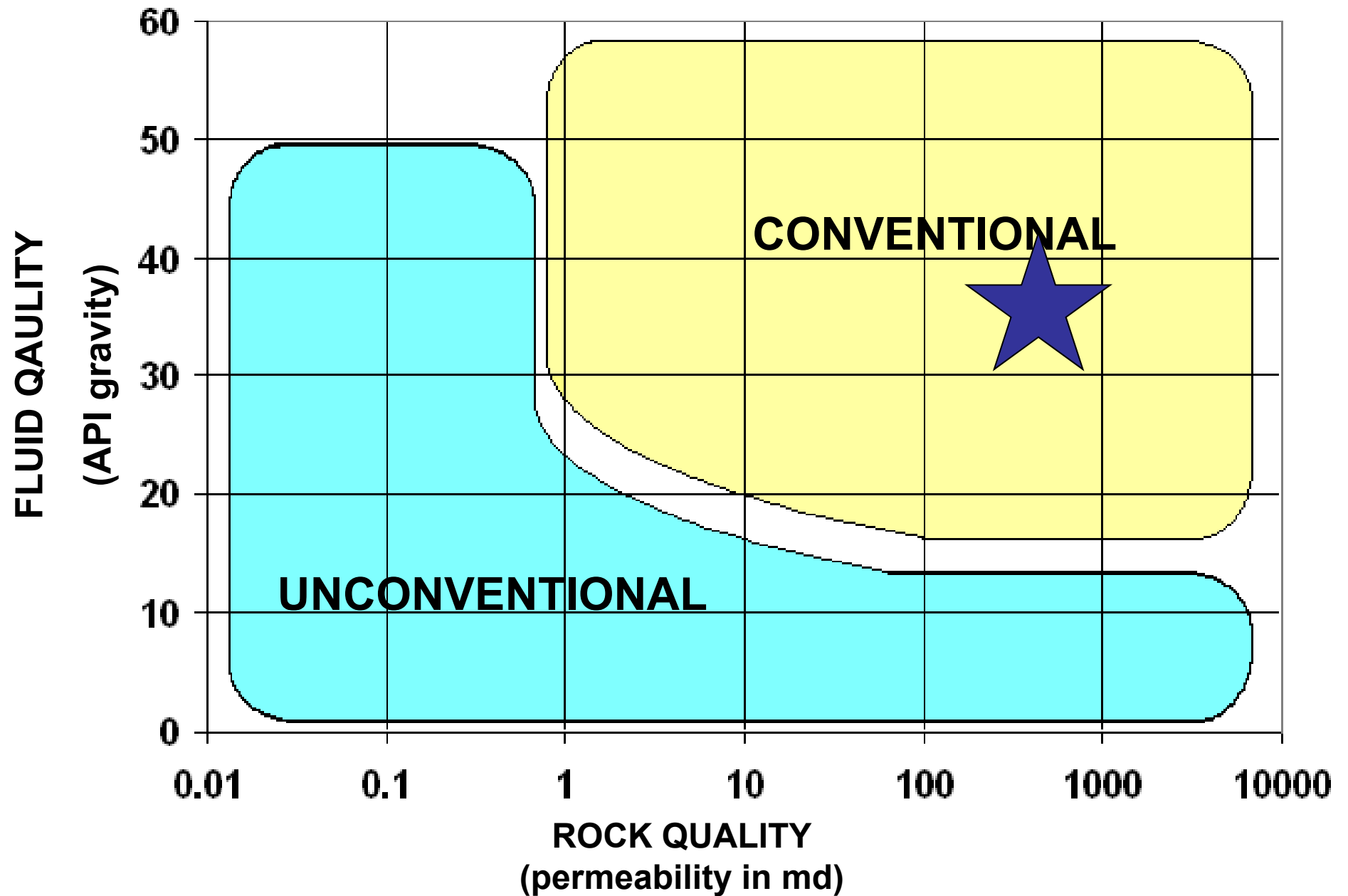


**Is God Brazilian?**

**Sub-salt at Tupi**

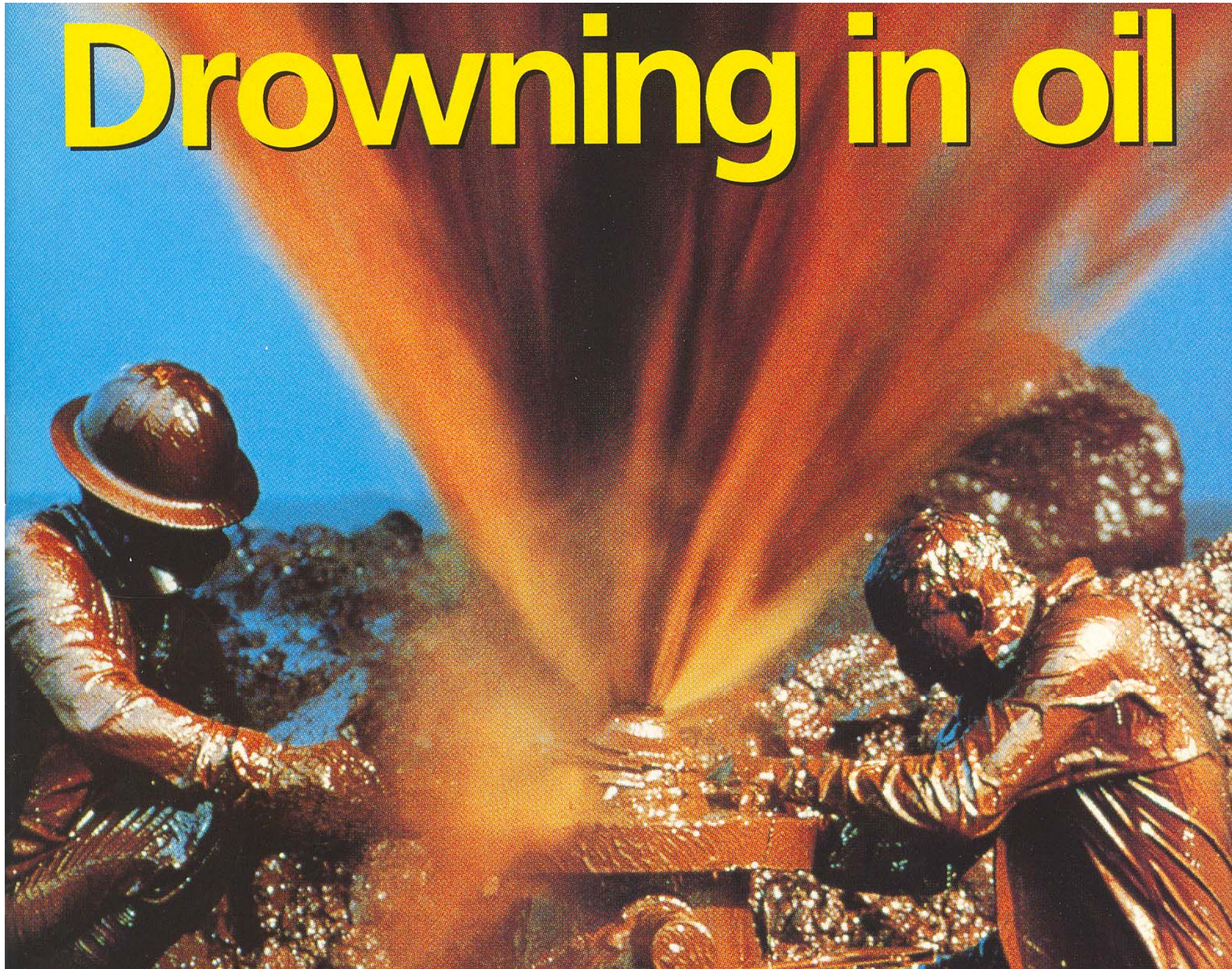
**Single well costs  
\$100 million;  
development will  
take decades**

# Petroleum Quality





# Drowning in oil

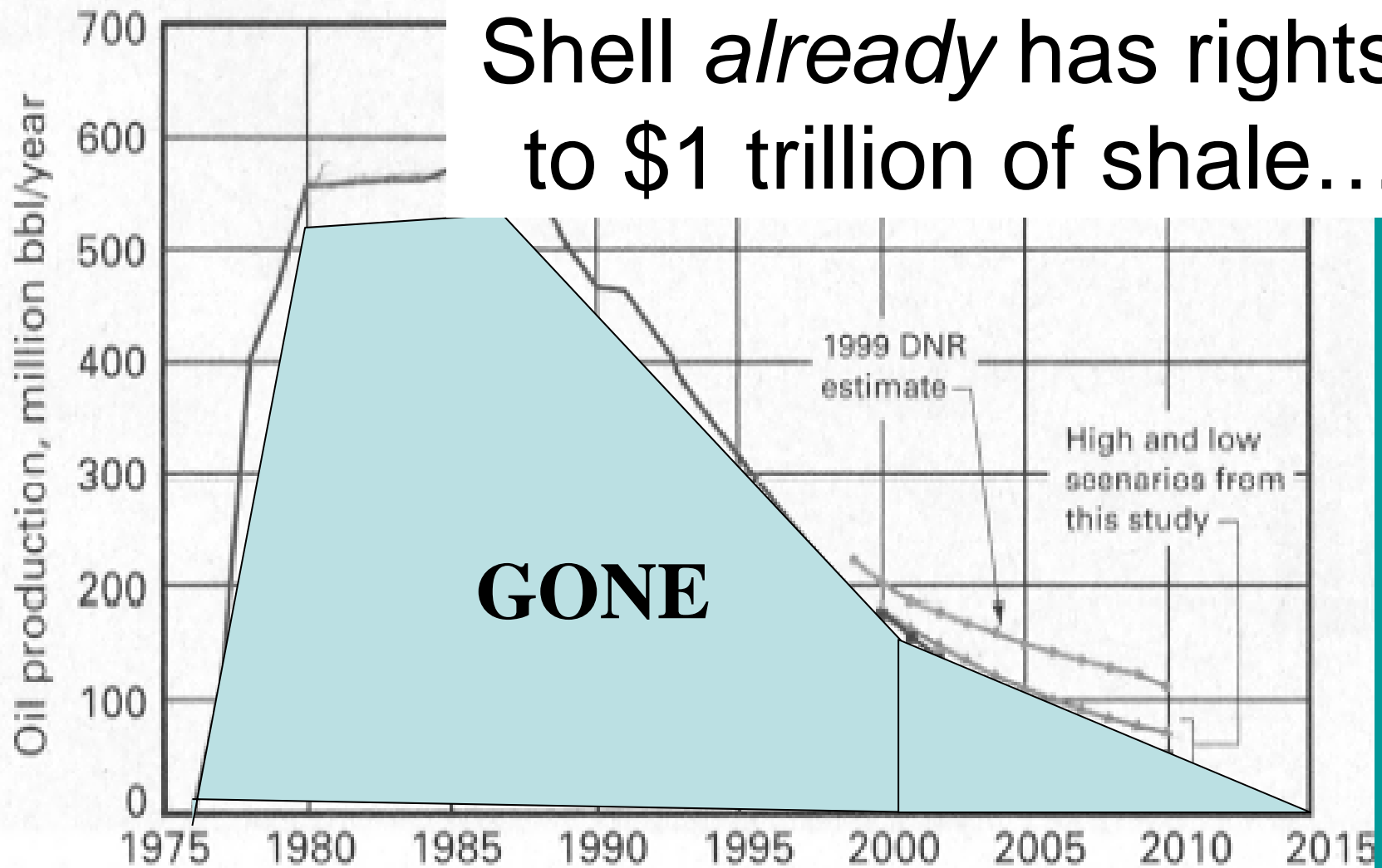






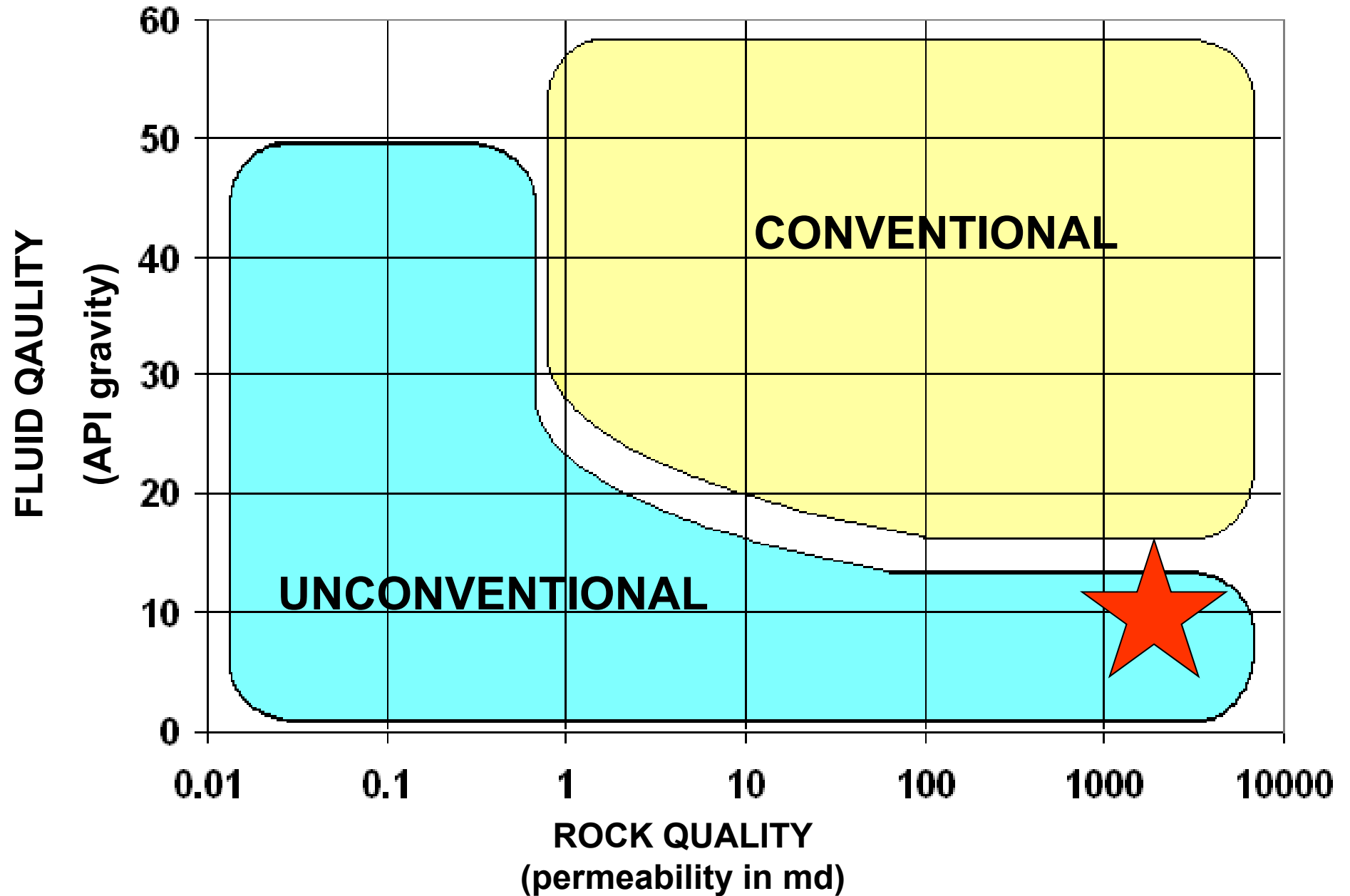
# Prudhoe Bay: 15 billion barrels

Shell *already* has rights to \$1 trillion of shale...





# Petroleum Quality

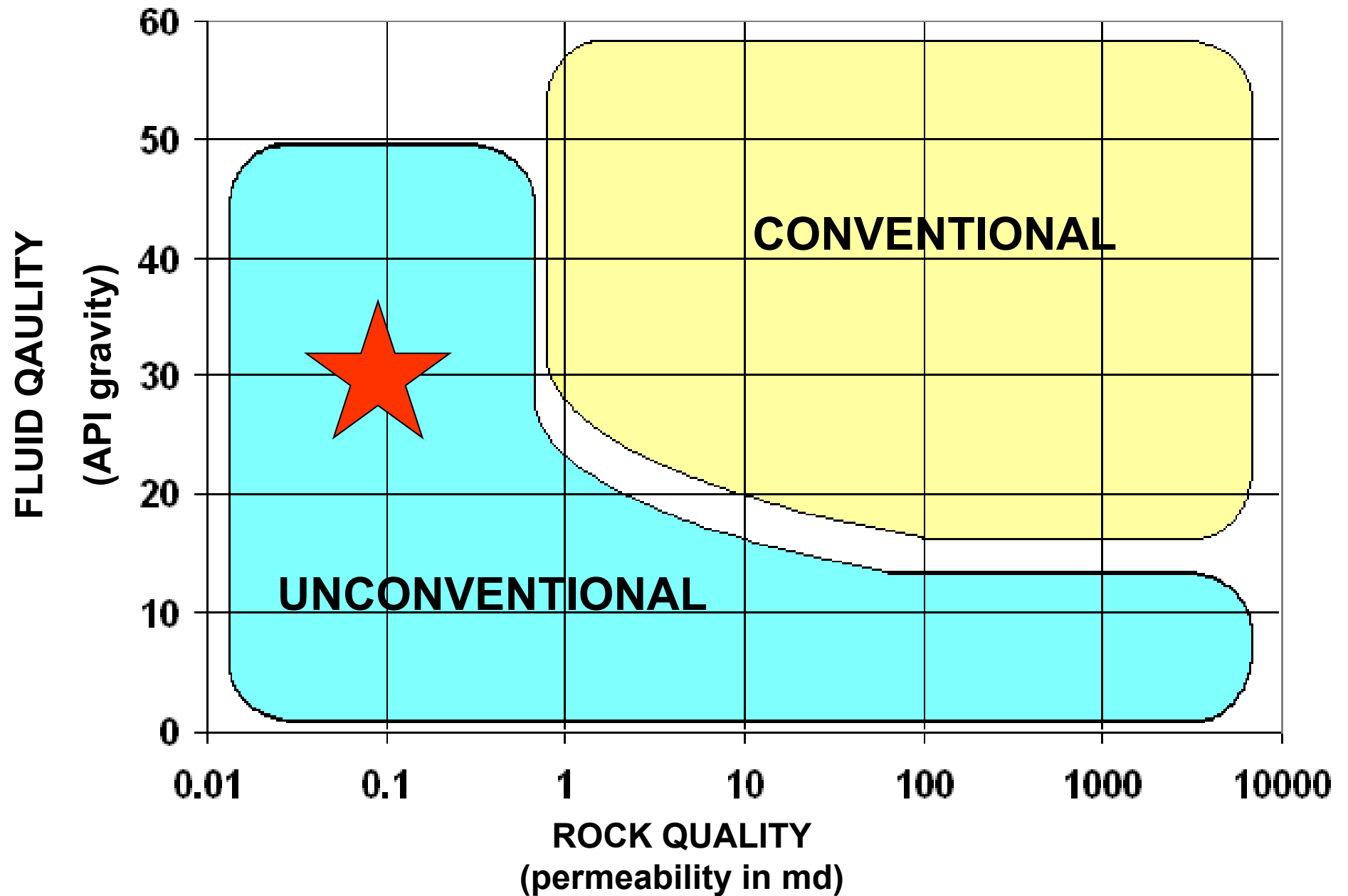




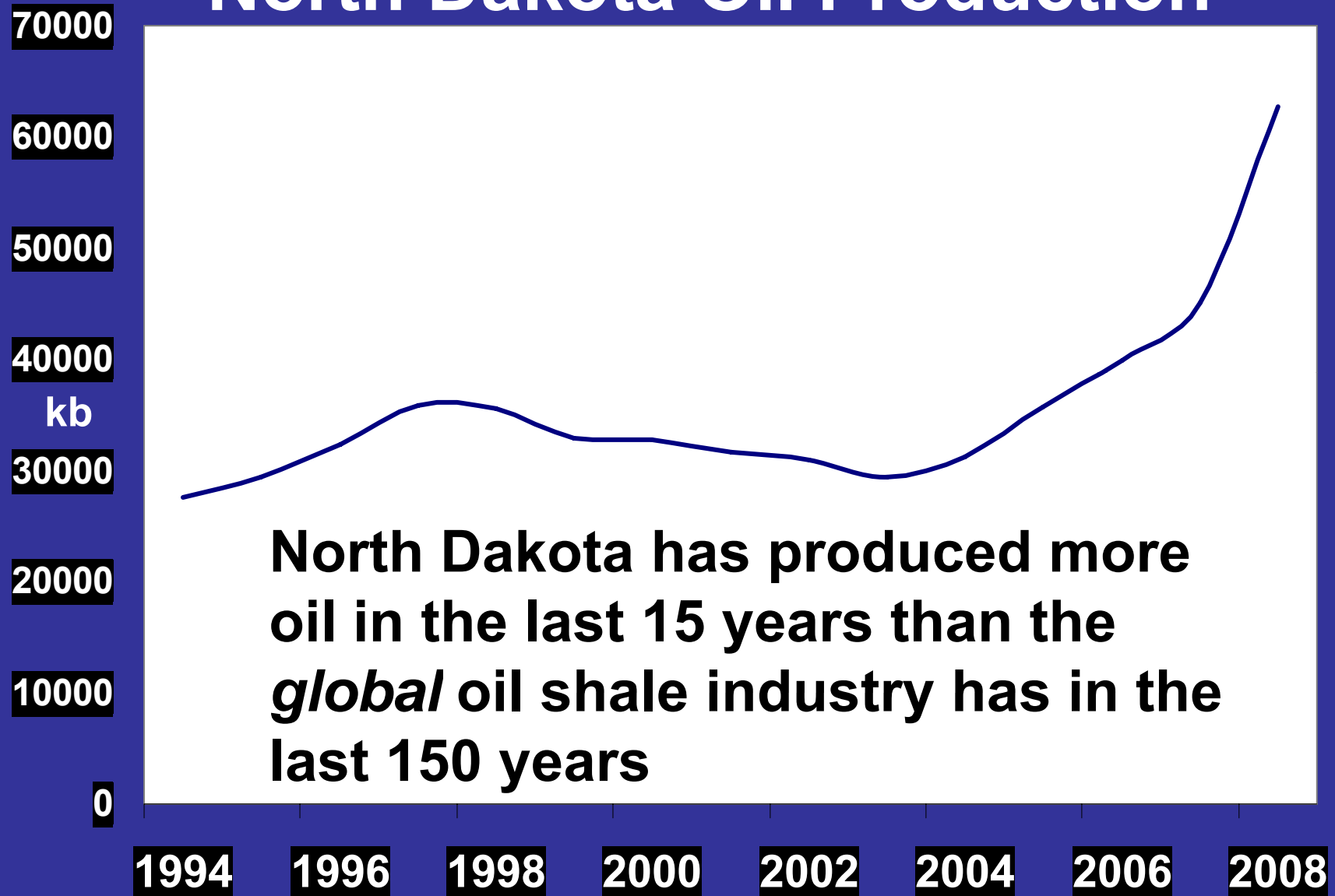




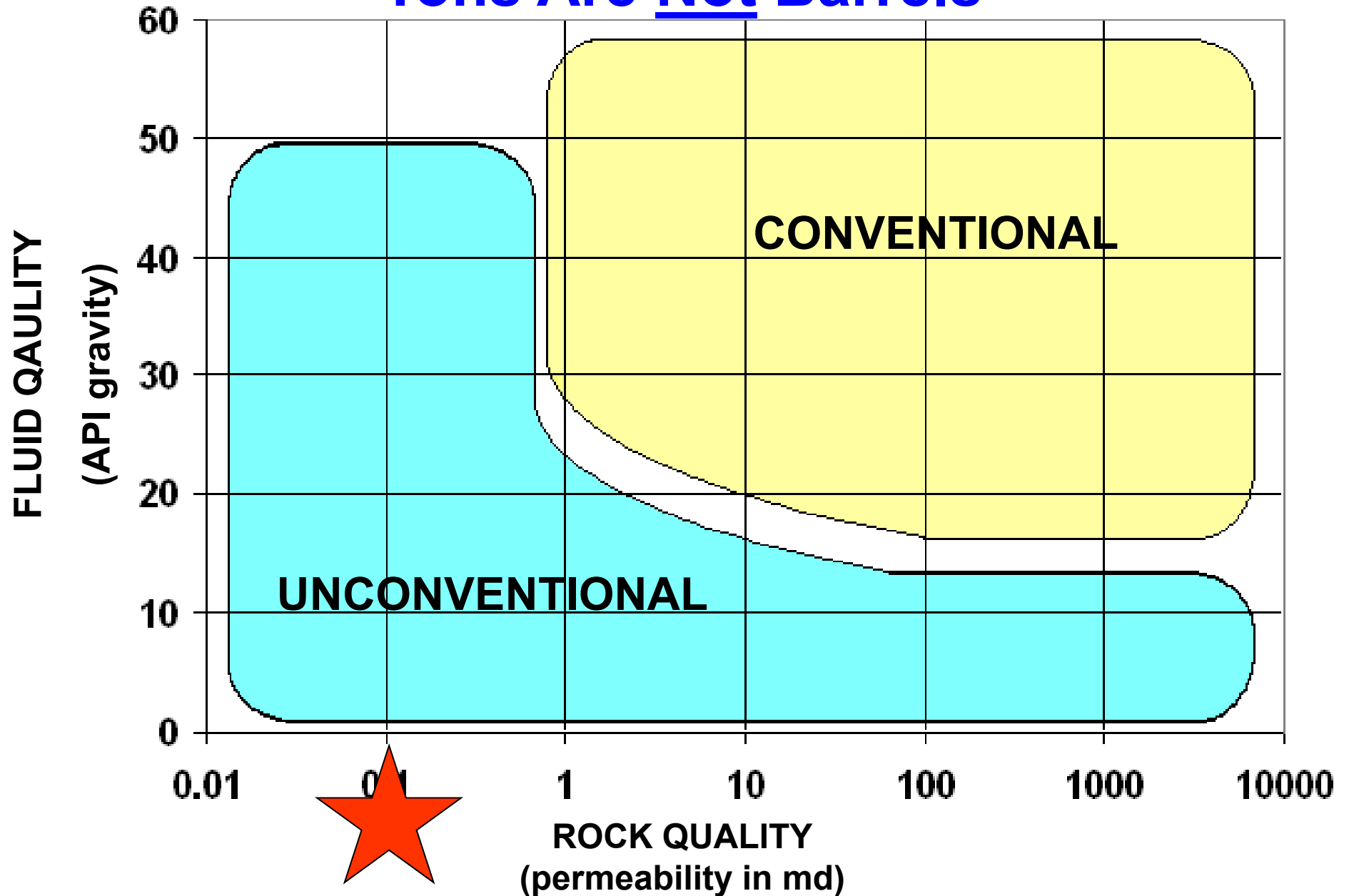
# Petroleum Quality



# North Dakota Oil Production

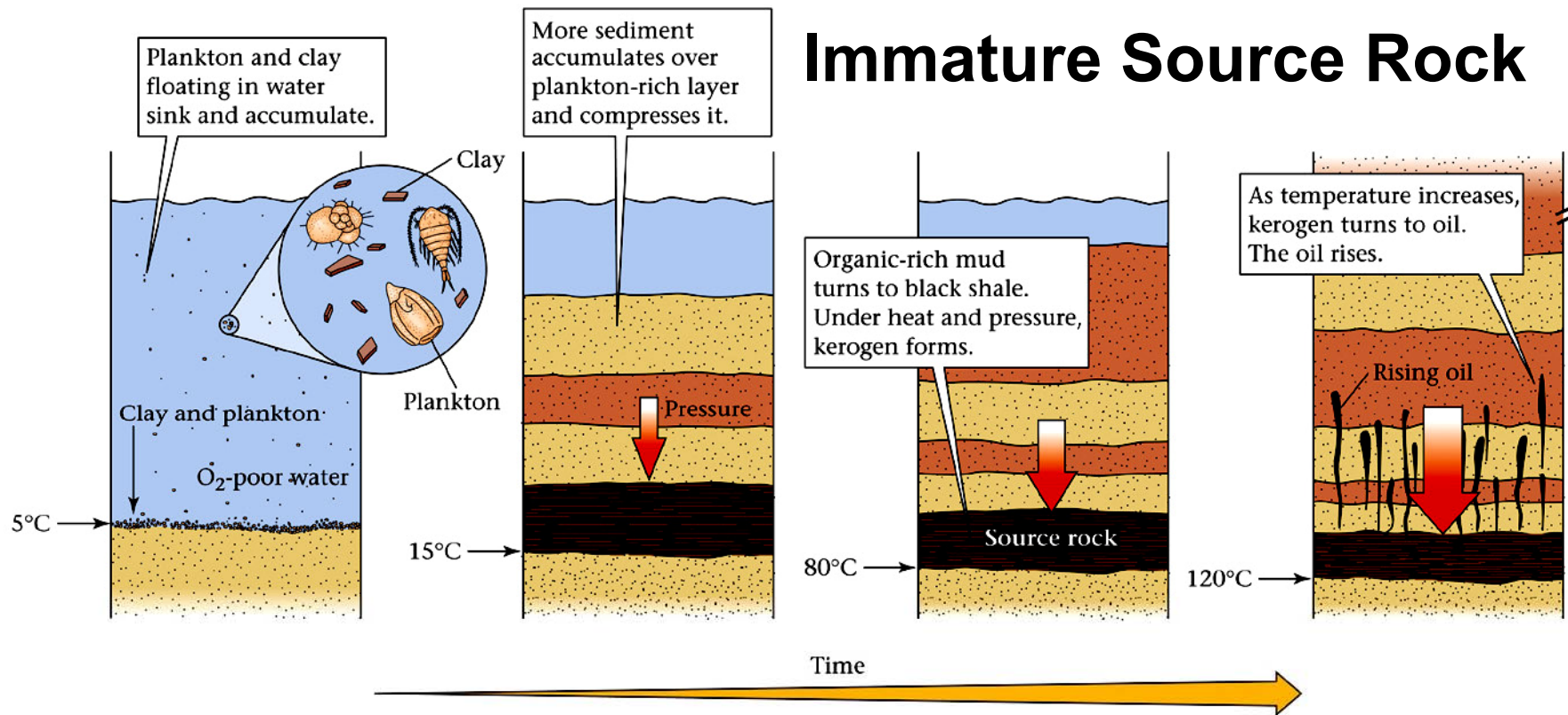


# Kerogen Is Not Petroleum, Tons Are Not Barrels





## Immature Source Rock



accumulation  
of organics  
and clay



burial -  
organic  
black shale



deeper burial -  
kerogen

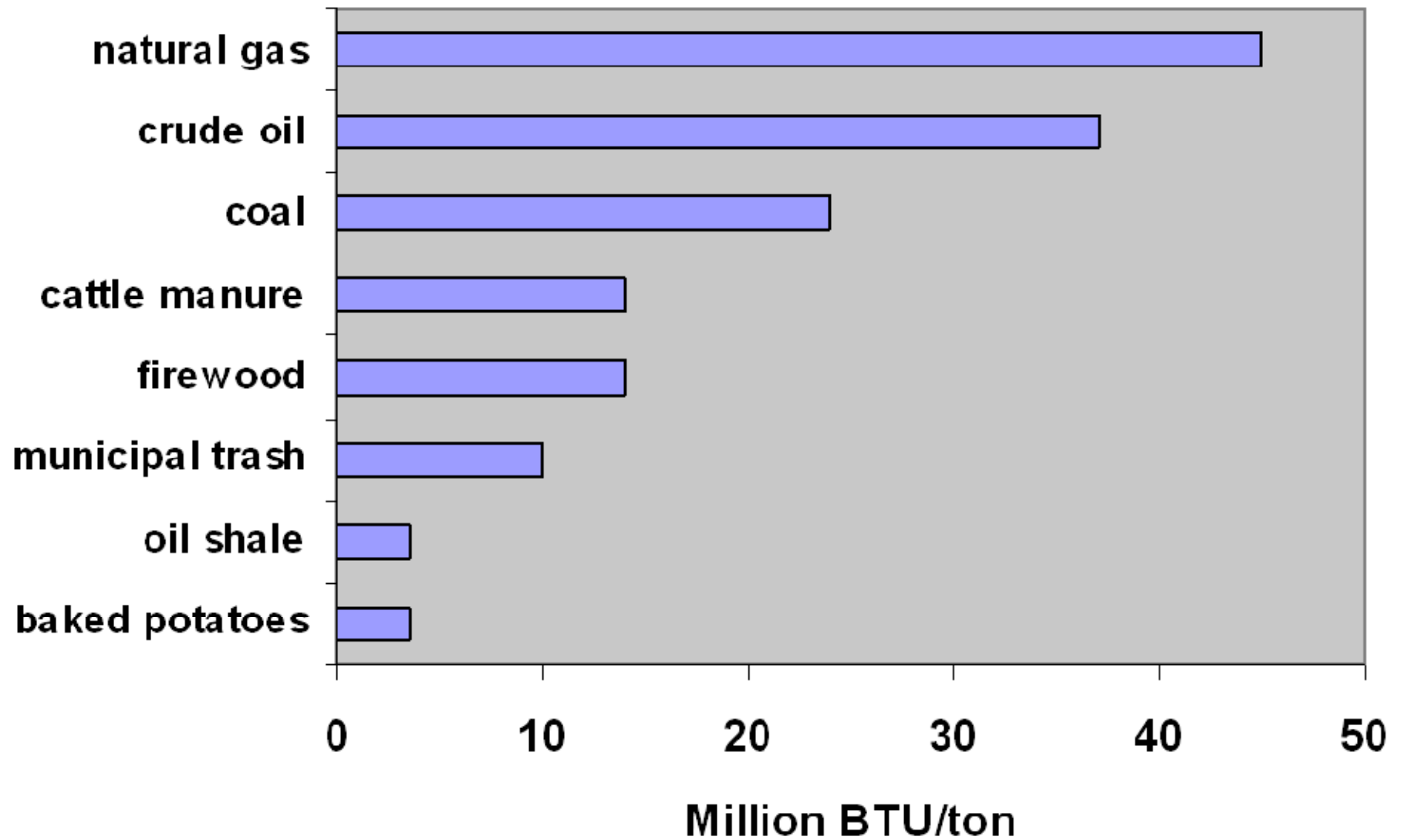


oil generation  
& migration

**Wishing Can't Make it So**

**“In reality, so-called ‘oil shale’ is a low-grade, high-ash, hydrogen-rich, sapropelic coal”**  
**--Utah Geology Prof**

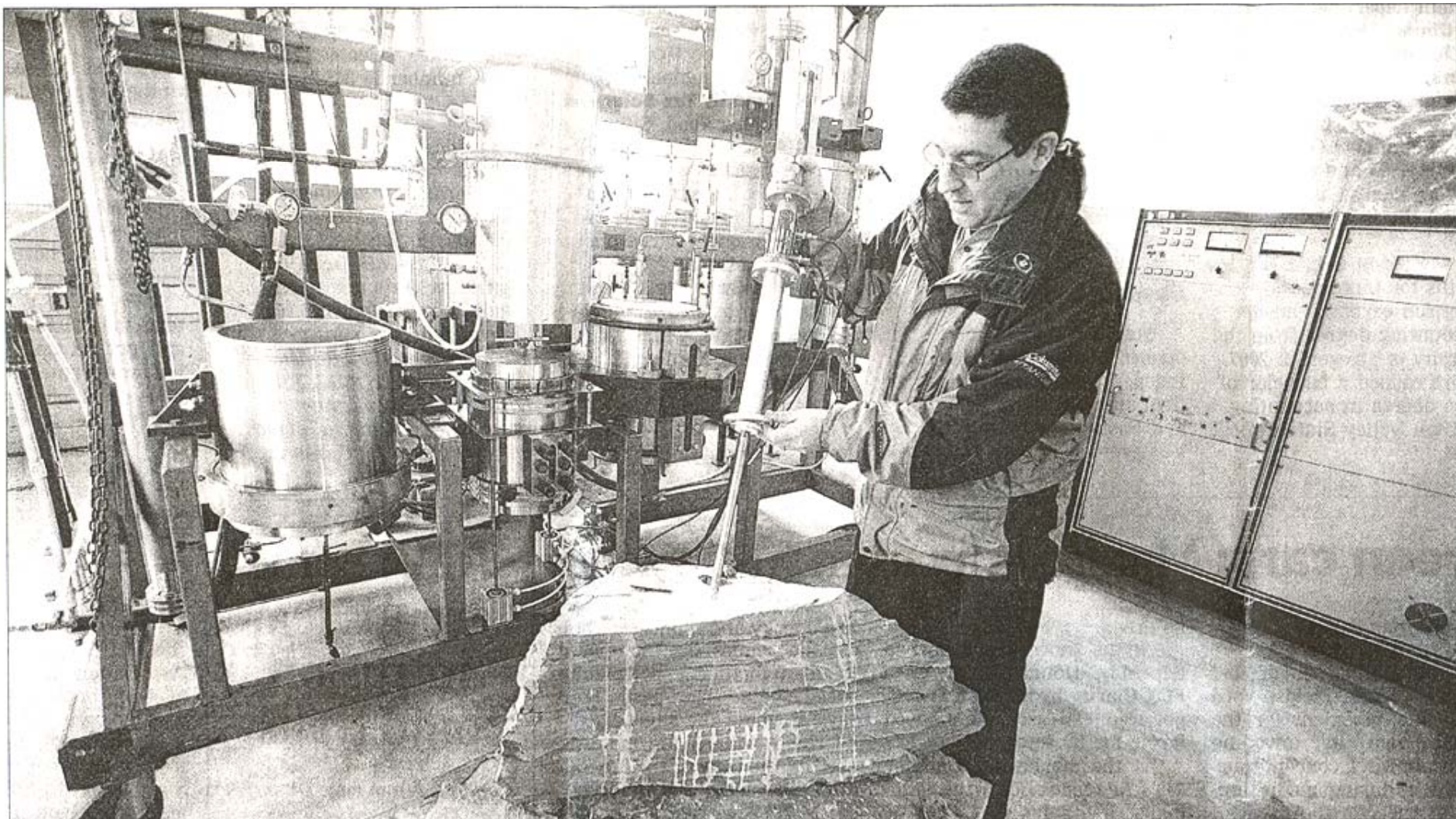
## Energy Content of Fuels





**Cap'n Crunch  
contains 3 times  
more energy per  
pound than oil  
shale**





MICHAEL DWYER/The Associated Press

**Raytheon senior principal systems engineer John Cogliandro** pulls an RF antenna from a shale sample at CF Technologies in Boston. The antenna transmits radio frequencies that generate heat to melt a waxy substance in the shale called kerogen so that it can be converted into oil.

# Zap and extract: Shale yields oil



# OIL & GAS JOURNAL®

Nuclear energy is being proposed as an alternative to gas-powered electricity as a heat source for in situ shale oil recovery in the US.

Nuclear engineer Charles W. Forsberg of the US Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., described the proposal at the American Nuclear Society's 2006 International Congress on Advances in Nuclear Power Plants in Reno, Nev., June 7.

He said nuclear heat could be used to extract the vast US oil shale deposits more economically and in a much more environmentally benign

manner than traditional oil shale recovery methods. Forsberg is senior scientist and senior reactor technical advisor for the lab's Nuclear Science and Technol-

half that required for traditional recovery processes, Forsberg said. However, the company is still addressing major technical challenges, he said.

The alternative to electricity to recover oil from shale using heat provided by a nuclear reactor would release lower volumes of greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, and cost less than traditional in situ methods.

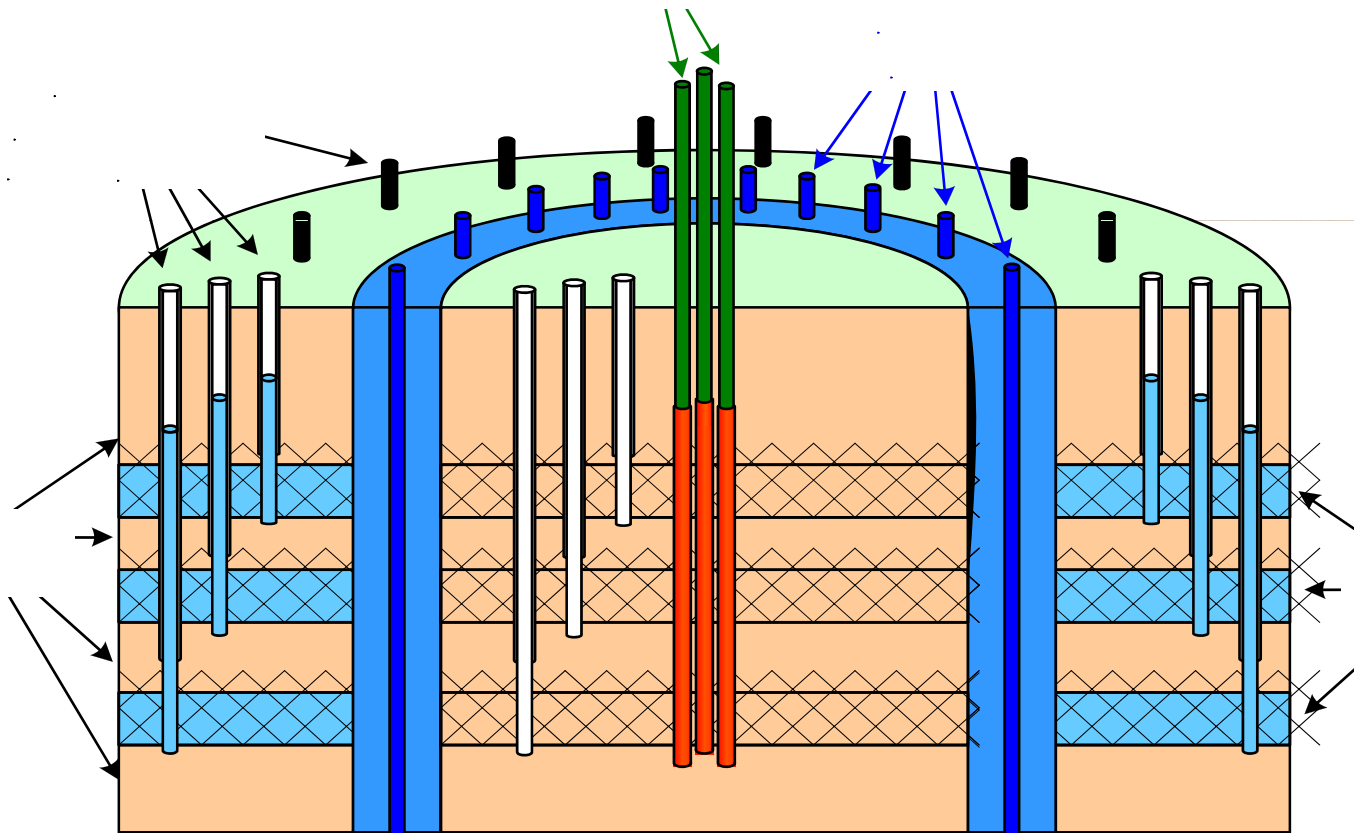
The US has 500 billion-1 billion bbl of potentially recoverable oil in the Green River, Washakie and Piceance Creek basins in Utah, and Wyoming, Forsberg said.

Because most US oil shale is more than 500 ft thick—while some is more than 2,000 ft thick—some oil basins can yield more than 2 bbl/acre of oil, he said, and some contain 25-50 gal/ton of

## Nuclear energy proposed for production of shale oil

Judy R. Clark  
Senior Associate Editor

# hell's “ube oldberg”







**Energy Return Will be Very Low**



**100,000 b/d operation would be the  
largest single user of electricity on Earth**



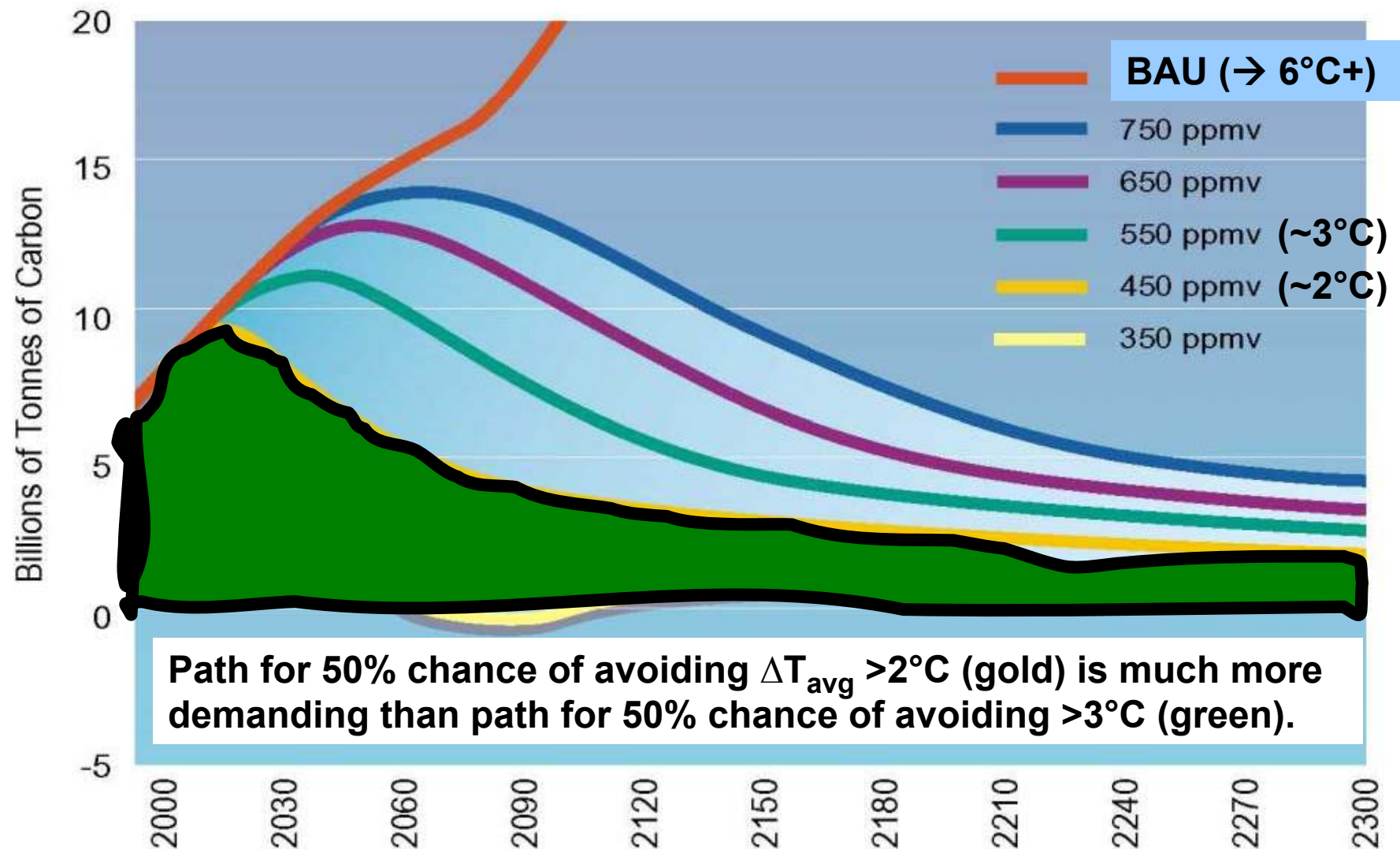








# 'Carbon Budget' must be divided between nations, generations, and *fuels*





**The Ultimate  
IQ test**

**Other energy  
alternatives  
make much  
more sense**





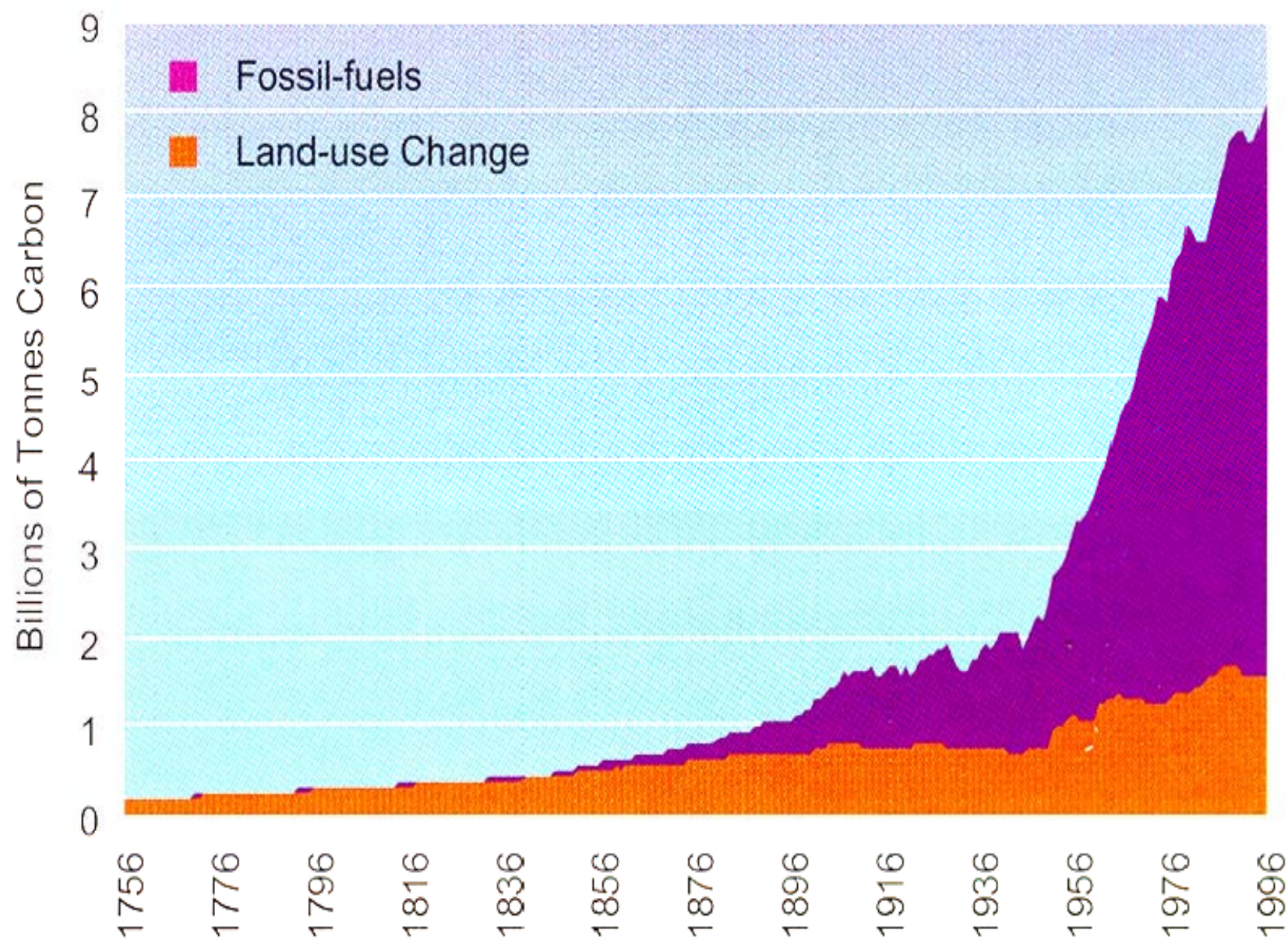


**FAIL**





# Global Carbon Emissions











**U.S. News** & WORLD REPORT

APRIL 24, 2006

# The New Oil Rush

**How sky-high  
prices have  
companies  
tapping into  
surprising  
new sources  
of crude**

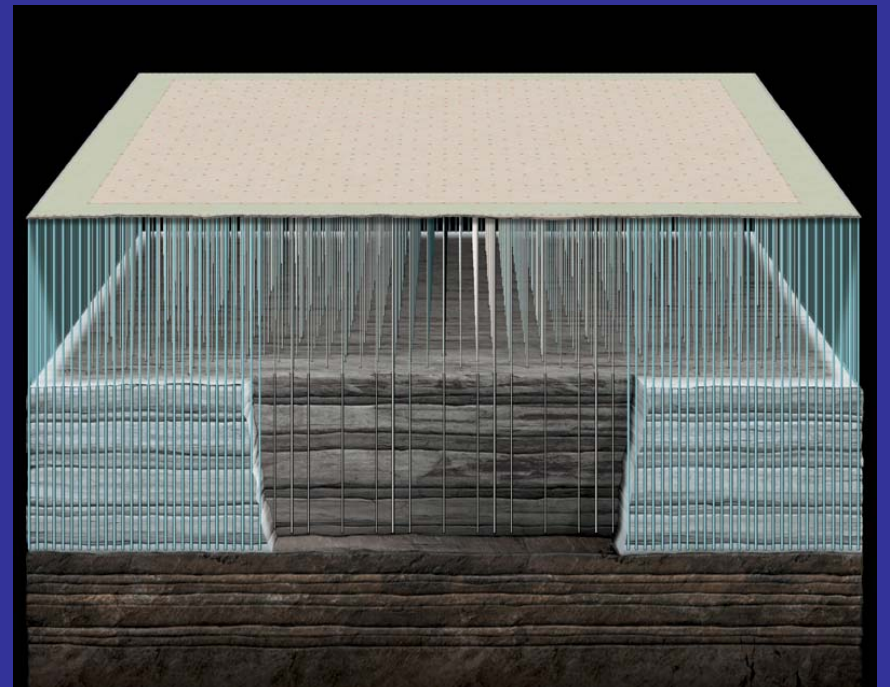
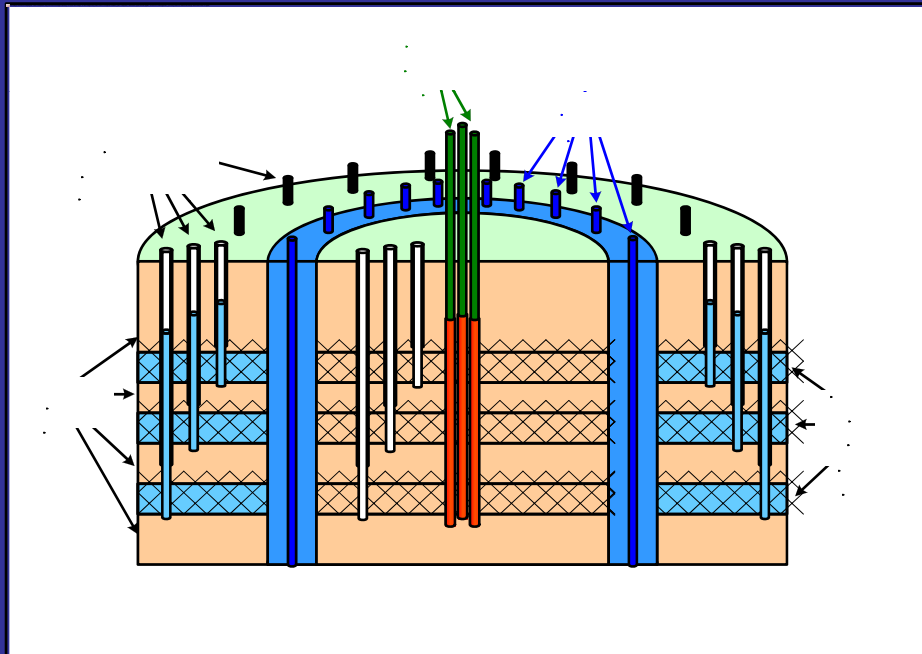
\$3.99 U.S. / \$4.99 CANADA



www.usnews.com



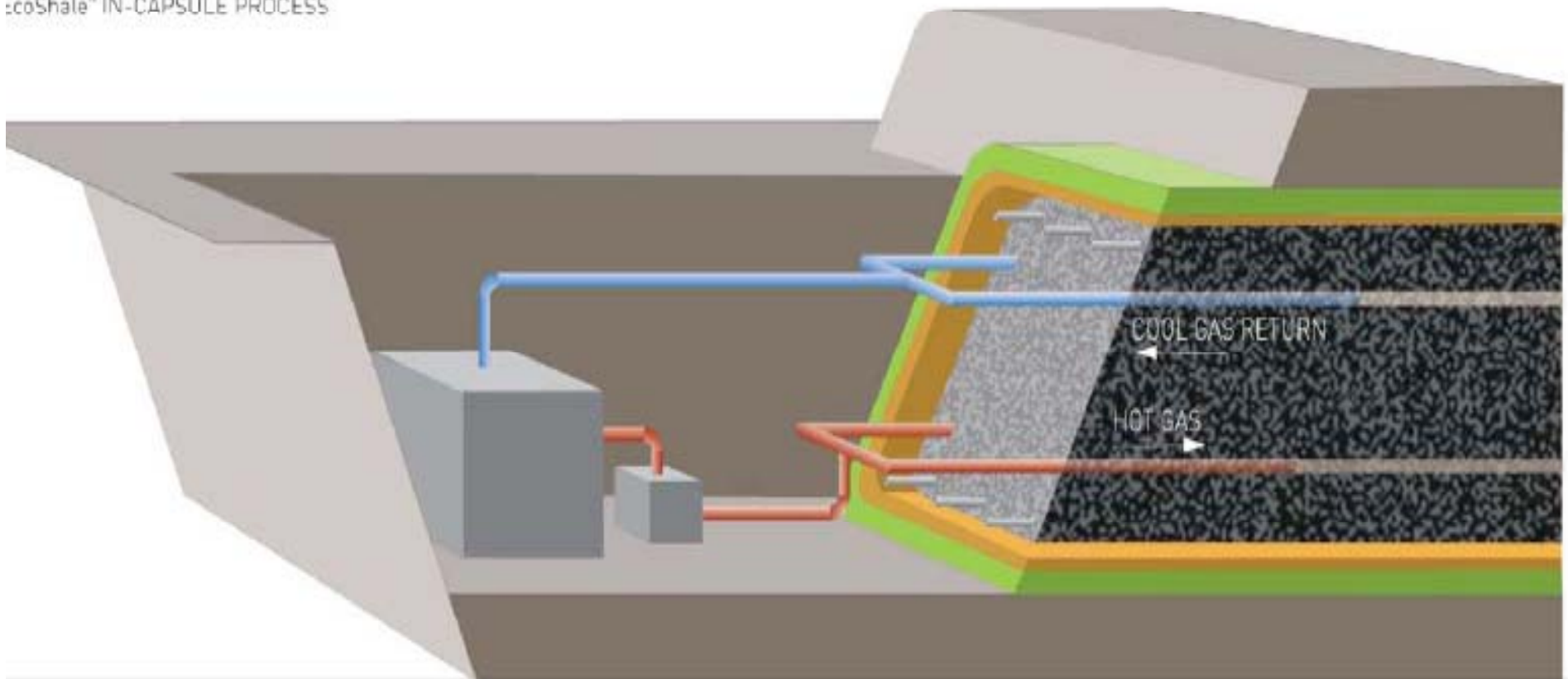
# hell's



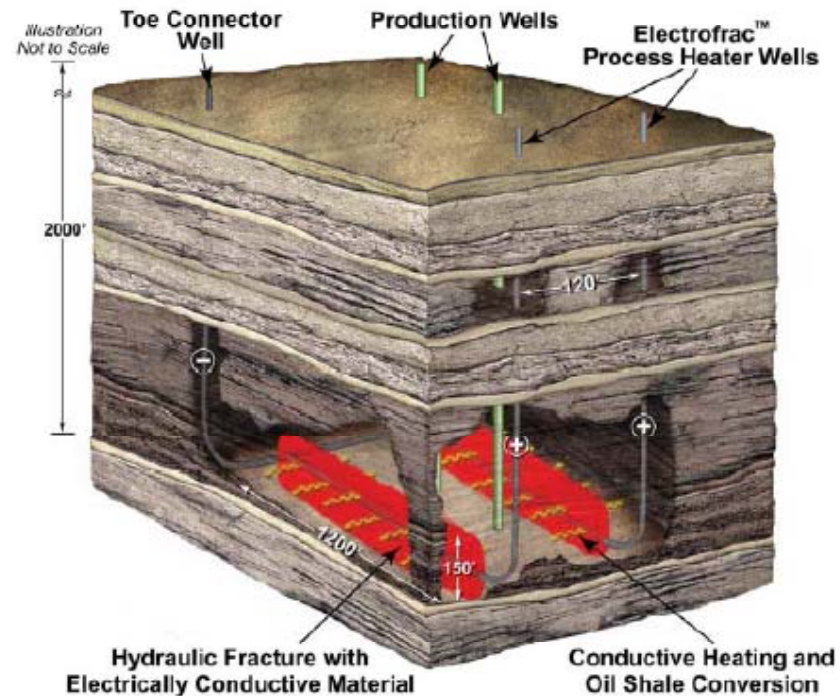
# Red Leaf Resources Ecoshale™ Process

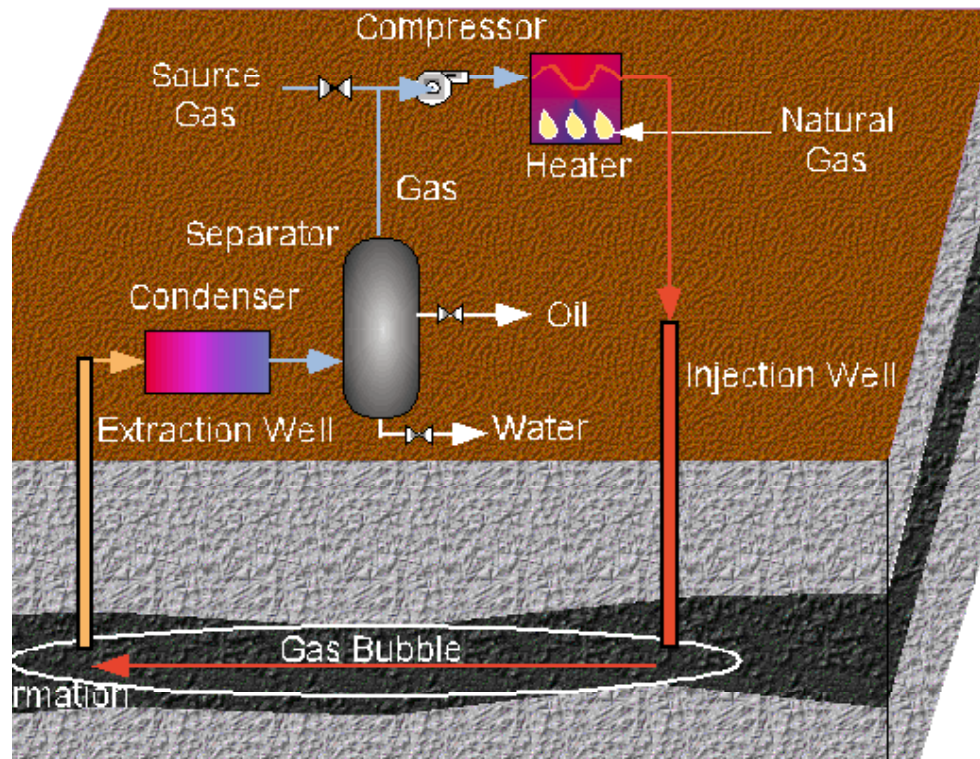
- ▶ Very low water use
- ▶ High Energy Return on Investment
- ▶ Pilot test completed

Ecoshale™ IN-CAPSULE PROCESS



- ▶ Create electrically conductive fractures (vertical or horizontal)
- ▶ Planar heat source more effective than radial conduction from wellbore
- ▶ Typical simulation
  - 150 foot fracture height
  - 5-year heating converts 325 feet of oil shale
  - 120-ft fracture spacing,
  - 74% heating efficiency













**Home  
Delivery**

**Rock  
That Burns**

# U.S. OIL PRODUCTION 1900 TO 2050

PEAK 1970

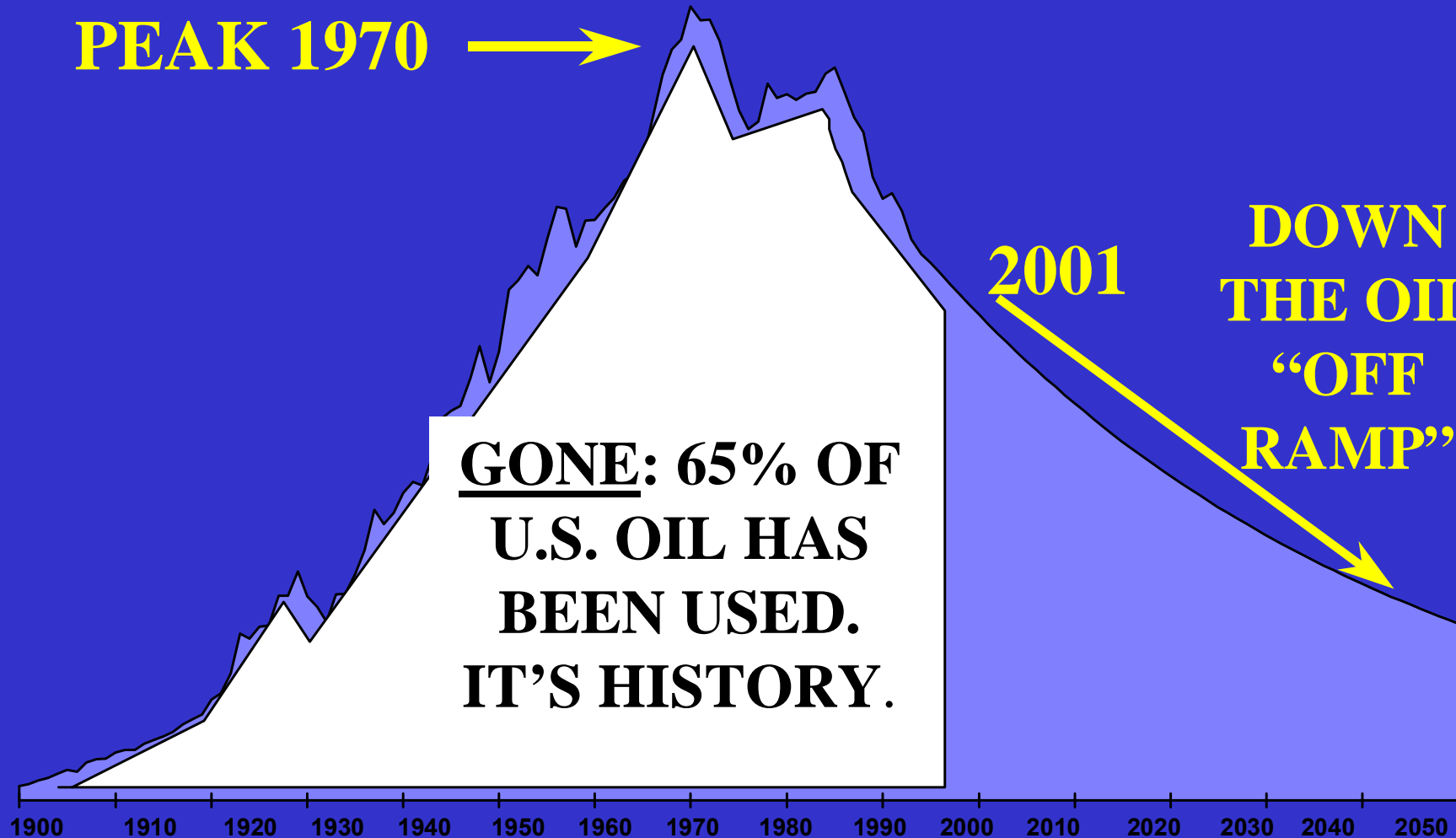


2001

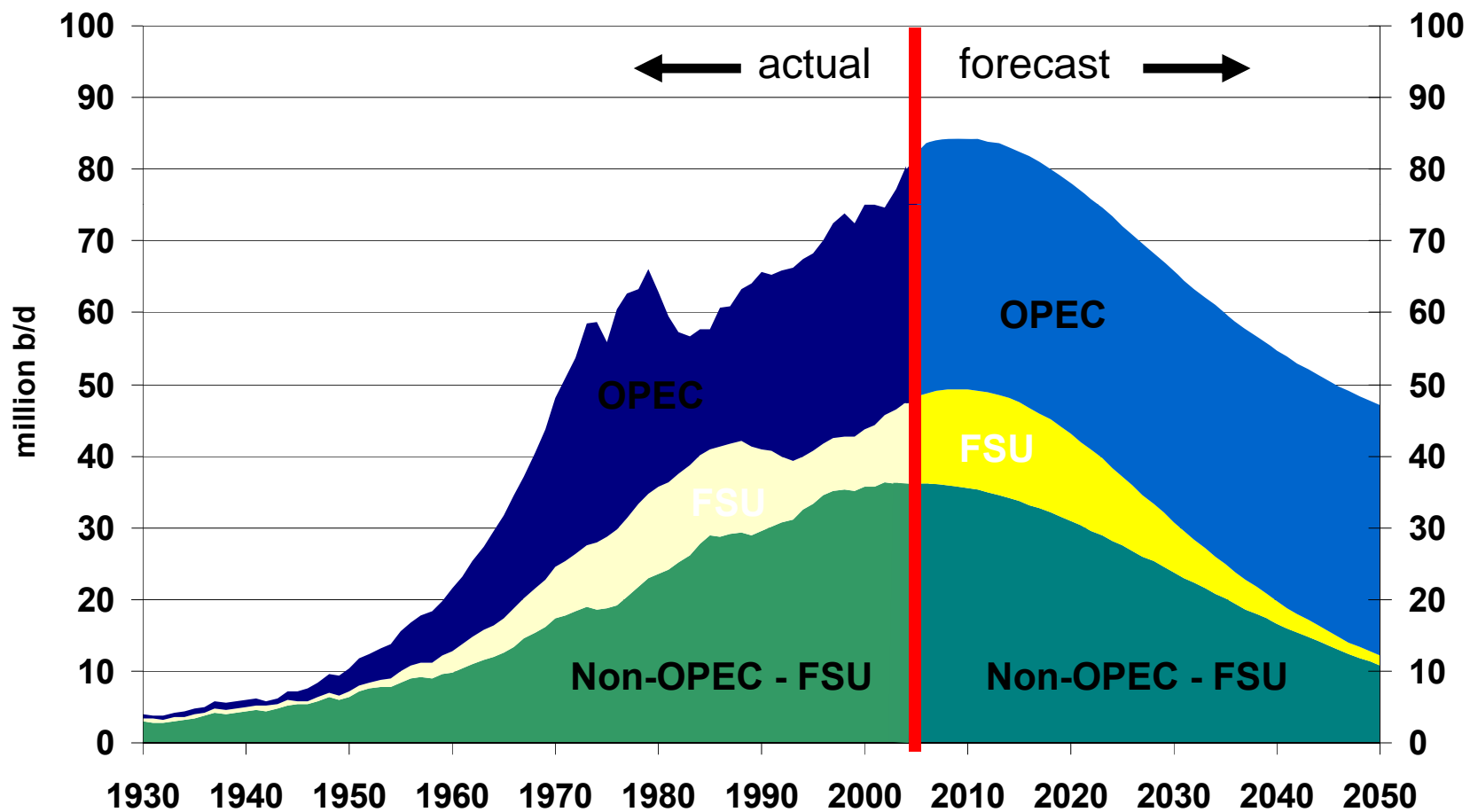
DOWN  
THE OIL  
“OFF  
RAMP”

**GONE: 65% OF  
U.S. OIL HAS  
BEEN USED.  
IT'S HISTORY.**

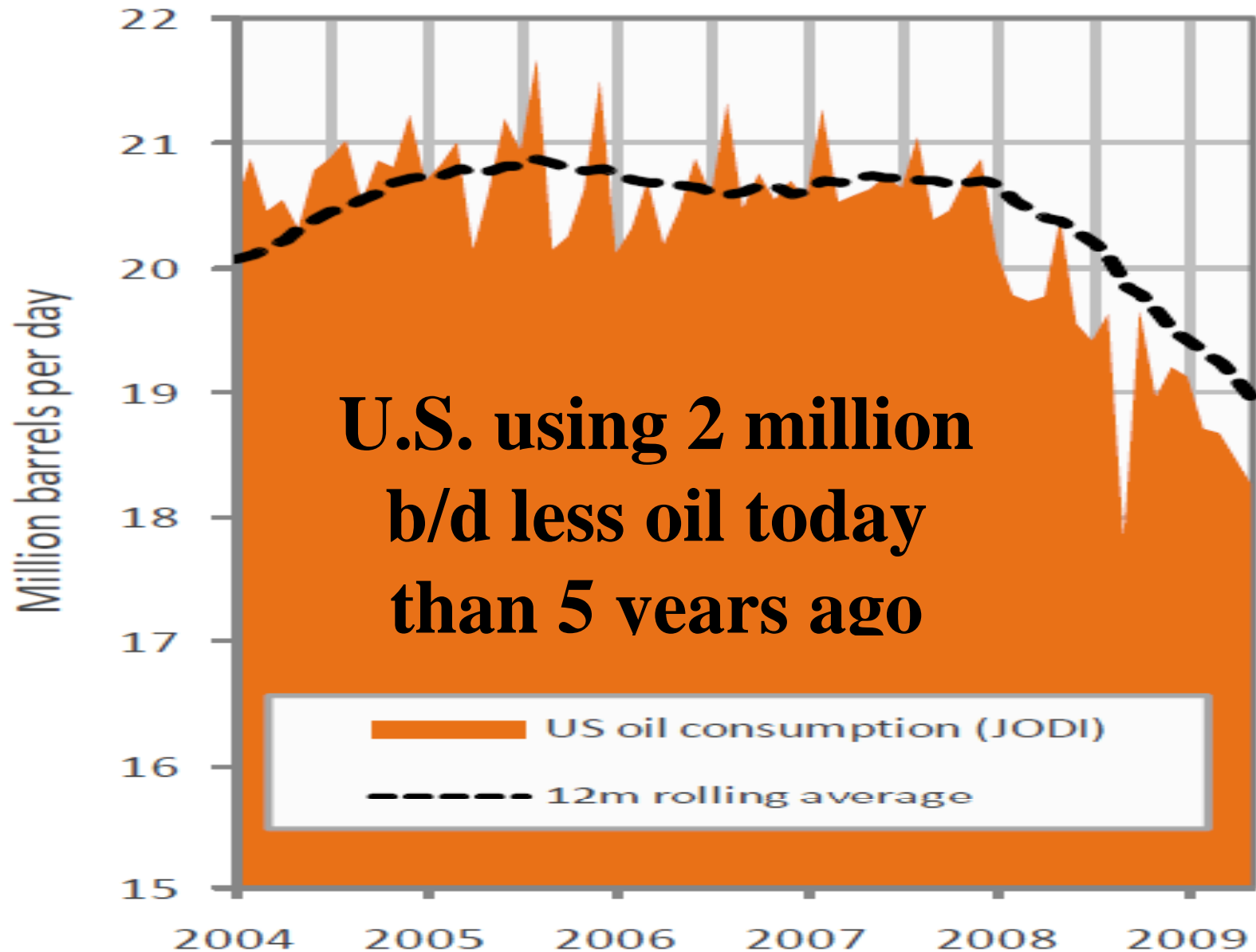
1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 2030 2040 2050

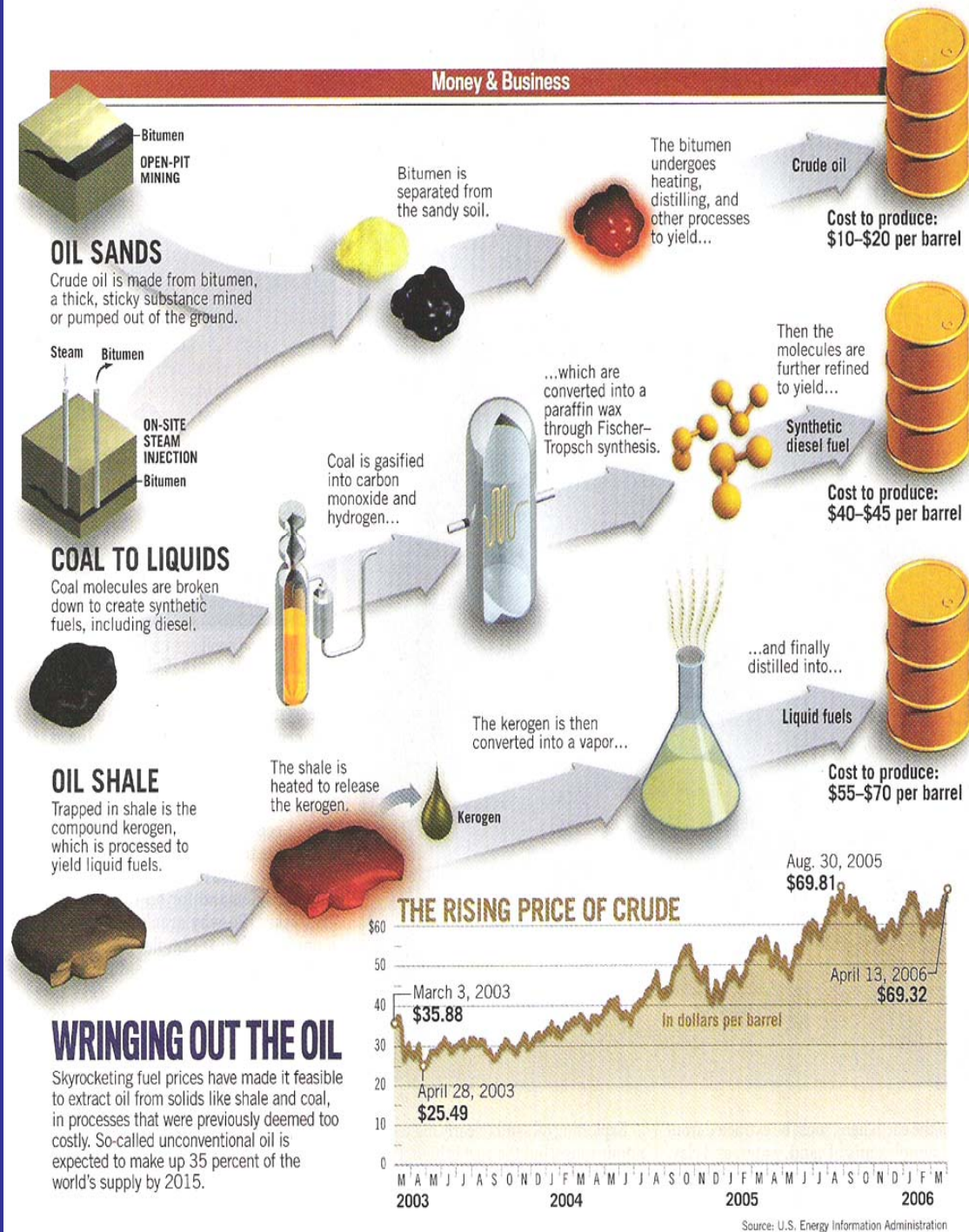






# We have *already* begun an energy transition





## Remaining Oil

**Conventional: 1000 Bb**

**Tar Sands: 500 billion**

**Bitumen: 500 billion**

**Oil Shale: 1000 billion**

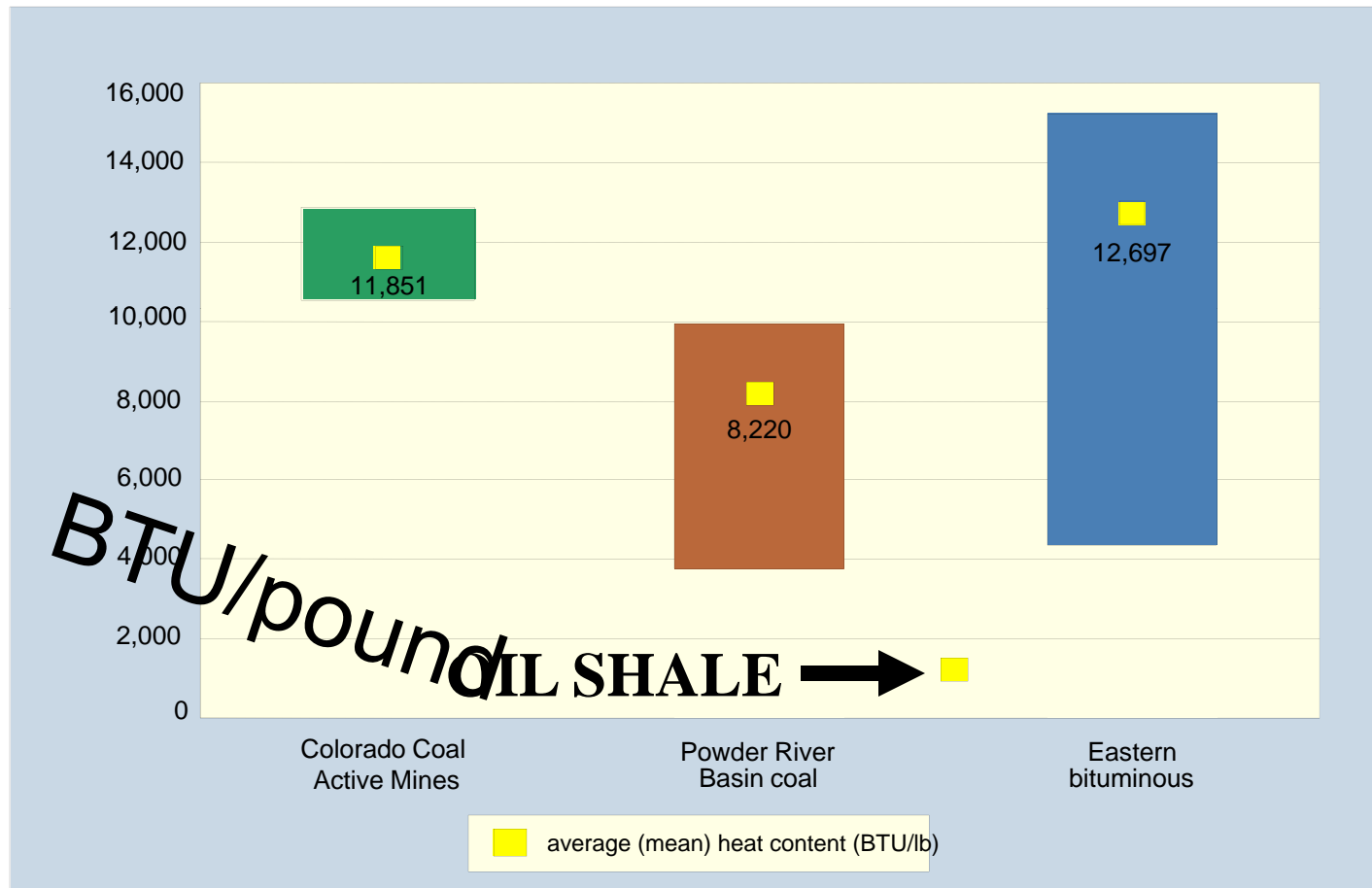
**Coal Liquids: 5000 billion**



- Dostoevsky in *Crime and Punishment*:
- “Do you think I care if they talk nonsense? Hogwash! I am a man, therefore I talk nonsense. Nobody ever got a single truth without talking nonsense fourteen times first. Maybe even a hundred and fourteen. That’s all right in its own way. We don’t even know how to talk nonsense intelligently, though!”



## Range of heating values for regional coals (maximum, minimum and average BTU/lb)

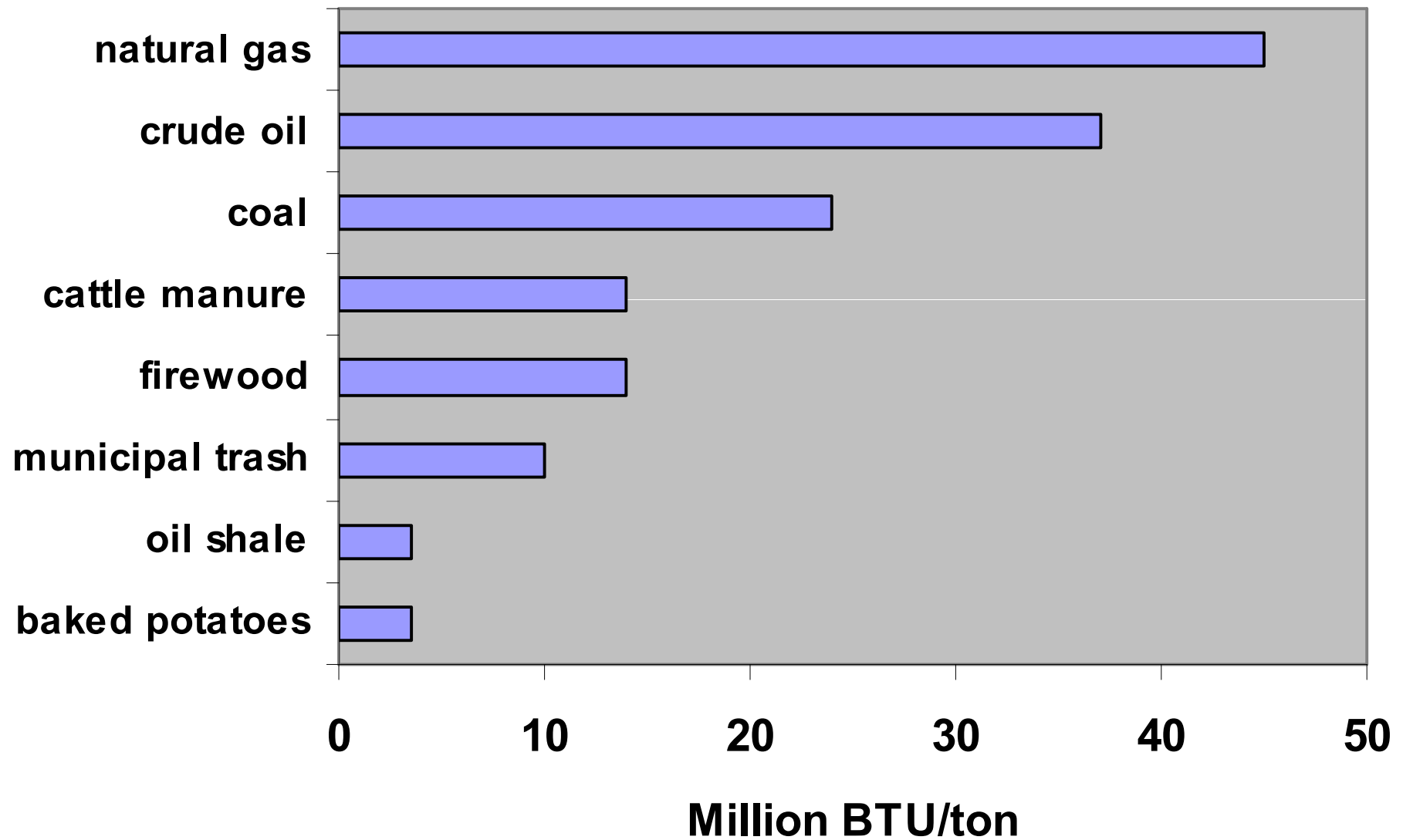


Sources: Colorado Geological Survey, Colorado Coal Quality Data (Information Series 58); USGS, CoalQual Database; USGS Professional Paper 1625-A.





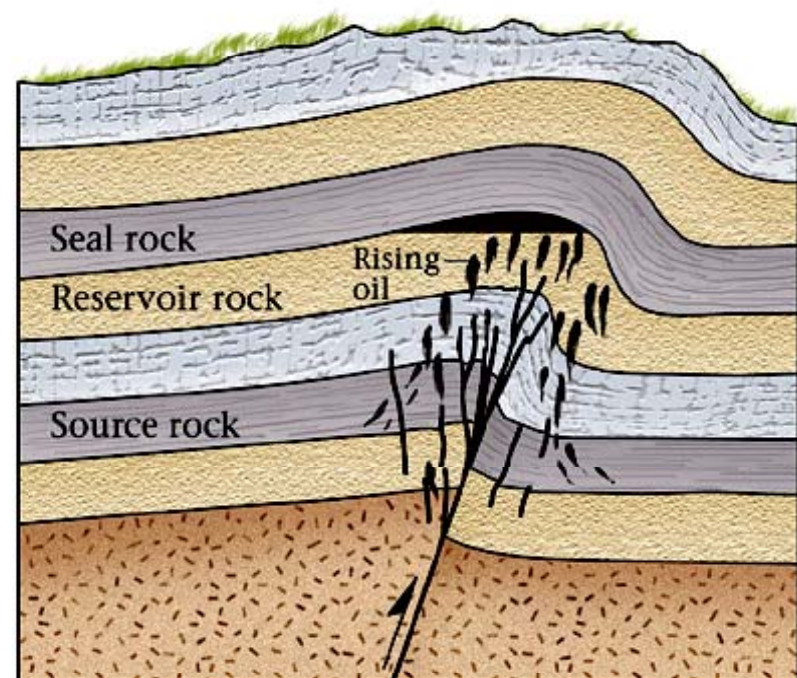
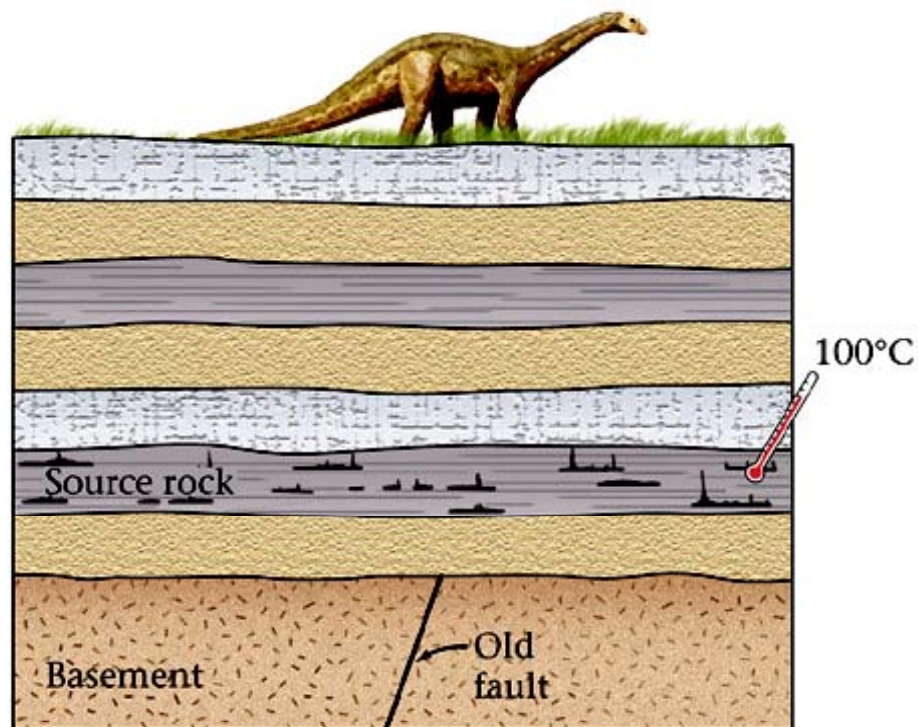
## Energy Content of Fuels







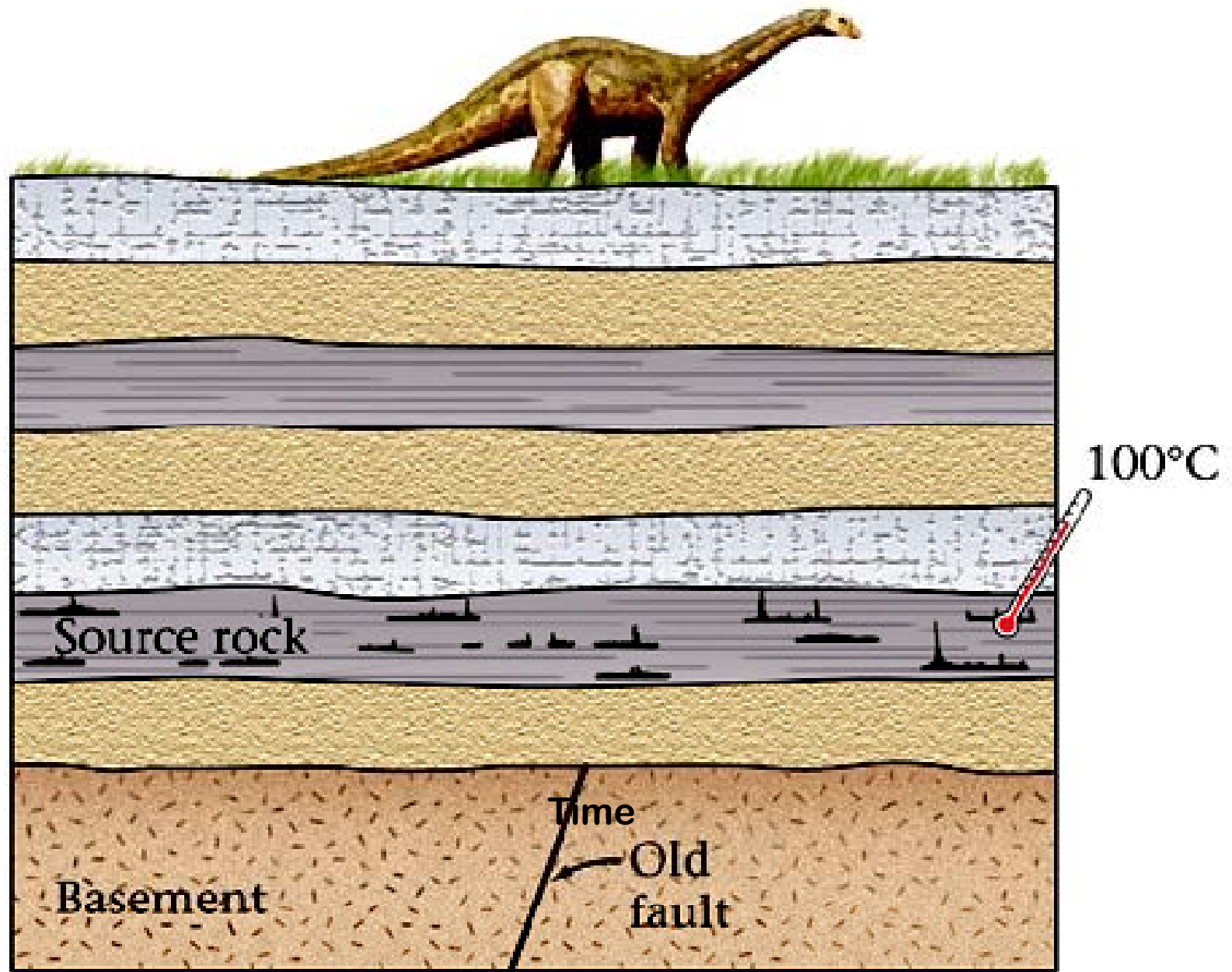




Time



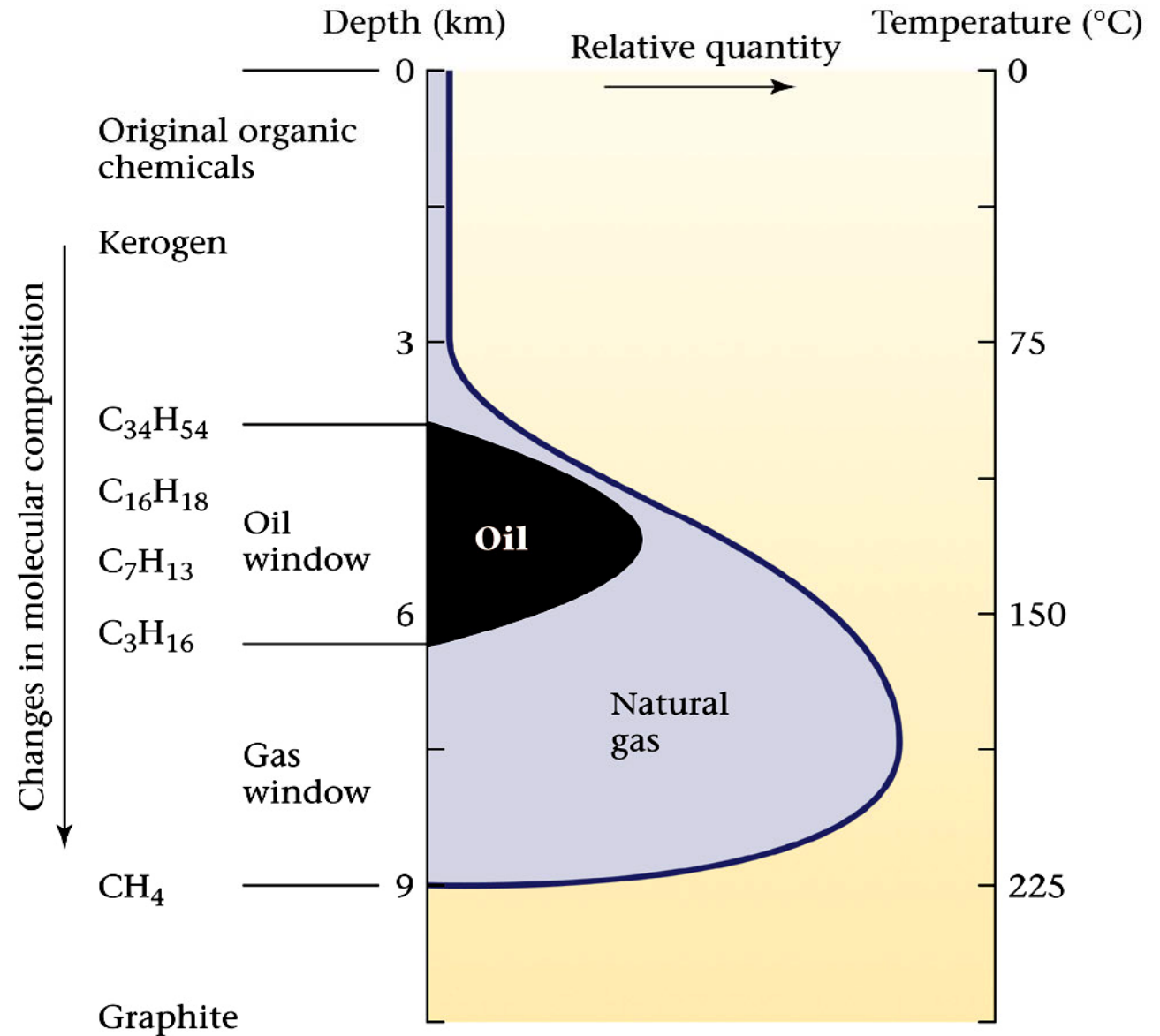
deformation, oil migration  
& accumulation in a 'trap'



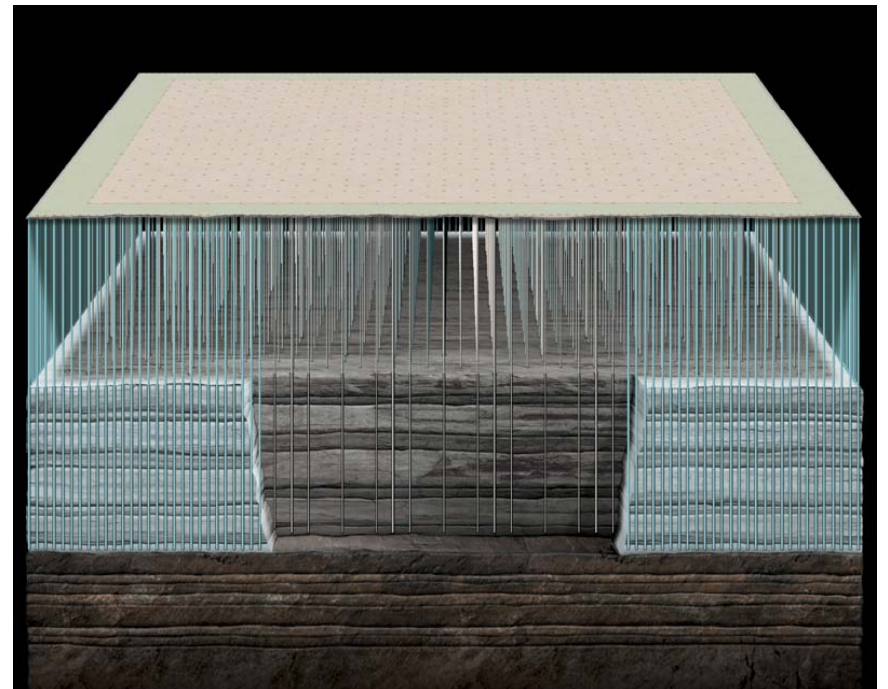
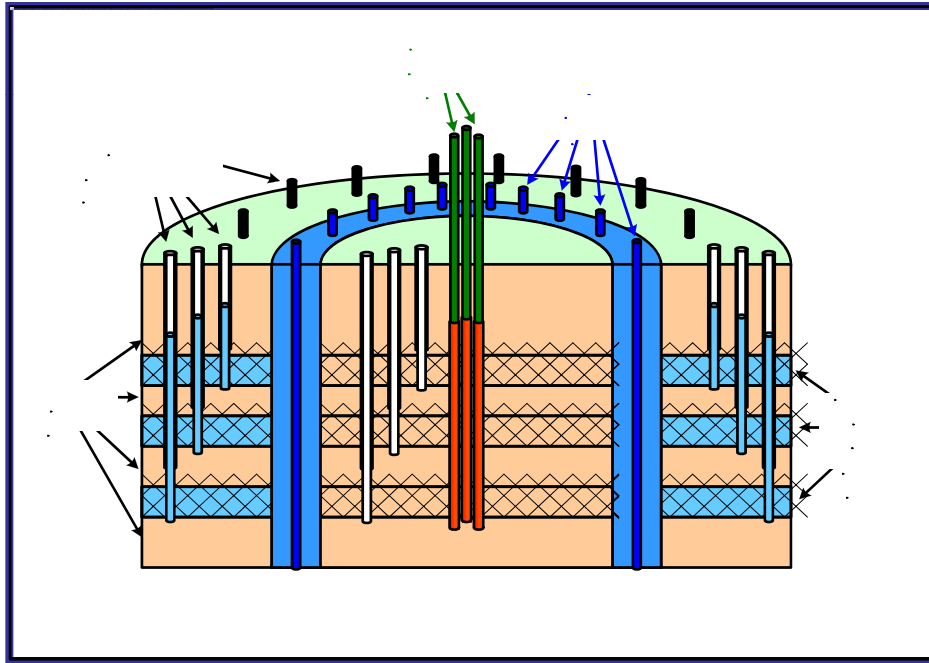
# The Petroleum “Kitchen”

‘Oil window’

‘Gas window’

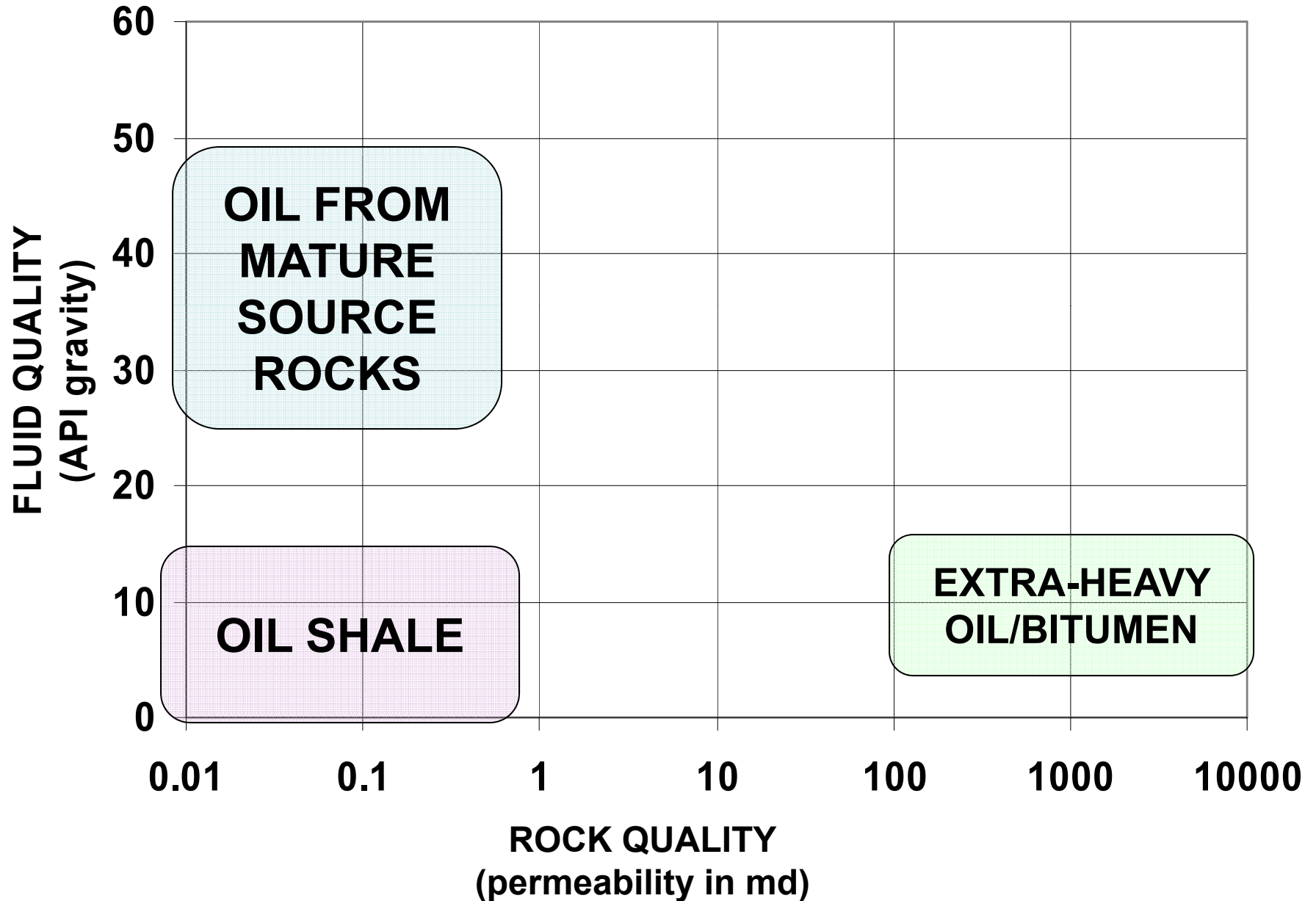






- Do we have the time, capital, carbon, and water to pursue this marginal energy resource? Don't we have better choices? things to do?
- Is oil shale an idea whose time has passed, whose time will never come, whose time never was, whose time has come, or whose time has passed?

# RESOURCE QUALITY AND UNCONVENTIONALS





edSTEIN '10  
FOR PEAK OIL  
REVIEW

